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NEWS CONFERENCE HELD ON MORATORIUM ANNOUNCEMENT

Petrovskiy Comments

LD190942 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- The unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, announced by the Soviet Union on August 6, 1985, and extended four times created an entirely new situation, Vladimir Petrovskiy, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, said at a press conference today in connection with the Soviet Government's statement of December 18.

The problem of a nuclear weapon test ban, he continued, has been dragged out of the quagmire of technicalities onto a broad political plane. Although the United States has arrogantly and cynically carried out 24 nuclear tests, the moratorium remains a reality and will continue in effect in 1987, but only till the United States explodes its first nuclear device.

But if the United States nevertheless sacrifices this new chance to nuclear militarism, we will have nothing left to do but to terminate our moratorium.

However, the Soviet Union continues to view the moratorium as an important and tangible means towards ending nuclear weapon tests, Petrovskiy said. Meanwhile, the time has come immediately to start full-scale talks on a nuclear test ban at any forum and in any composition, naturally, with the participation of the U.S.

The Soviet Union believes it necessary to reach agreement at those talks as soon as possible on a radical solution of the problem of ending nuclear weapon tests once and for ever.

If the other side is not ready for such a solution, the USSR is prepared to seek accord on a stage-by-stage approach. We could make a start with the ratification of the 1974 and 1976 Soviet-American treaties and the introduction of interim limits on the number and yield of nuclear explosions.

Our goal is not merely to set into motion the mechanism of talks on a nuclear test ban but also to achieve early practical results from them. The (?proposals of) the Soviet Union are a resolute appeal to preserve the moratorium, to make the Nevada test sites fall silent.

Mankind has every right to demand that Washington heed its will. It is a will for the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world. I want to stress anew that the Soviet proposals are opening a fresh opportunity for the preservation of the moratorium and for the beginning of talks on a nuclear test ban. The realization of this opportunity depends entirely on the United States, Petrovskiy said in conclusion.

Further Details

LD191236 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- At today's press conference here, chief of a department at the Soviet General Staff Colonel General Nikolay Chervov was asked whether the possible resumption of nuclear testing in the USSR was connected with the development in the USSR of an analogue of the American "Star Wars" programme.

The general said that the Soviet Union had no "Star Wars" programme and was not creating any cosmic shields. We do not need testing for these aims, he said, the point is that we must not allow any lag of the strategic nuclear potential as compared to the United States. In the course of the Soviet moratorium the United States has already conducted 24 nuclear explosions, it is unilaterally wrecking crucial treaties and agreements on arms control and openly banking on the attainment of military superiority.

All this cannot but create a threat to the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. But we have no intent to compete with the United States in the pace of conducting nuclear explosions, General Chervov stressed. The intensity and directions along which the nuclear explosions will be conducted, should this happen, will be determined by the Soviet Government.

Asked whether the possible termination by the Soviet Union of its moratorium signified any changes in the Soviet approach to the concept of a nuclear-free world, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy Andranik Petrosyants said: The large-scale programme of nuclear disarmament announced by the Soviet Union remains in force without any whatsoever changes. The USSR holds that the sooner the implementation of this programme is started, the better it will be for the cause of universal peace and security.

Asked whether the American scientists from the National Resources Defense Council would be allowed to stay in the USSR together with their seismic equipment in the event of a resumption of Soviet nuclear tests, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov replied that the agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Natural Resources Defense Council was concluded in July for a period of one year. The joint experiment will continue for the duration of this period regardless of whether tests are resumed or not. The question of the expediency of continuing this work will be considered after a study of its results.

The question was asked: Why should the Soviet Union not make yet another attempt and again unilaterally extend the moratorium? Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Vladimir Petrovskiy said that the USSR had already extended the moratorium four times and the world public appreciated it as a bold and resolute step. But the United States never responded to our calls, the deputy minister went on. The USSR has already stated that it cannot endlessly display unilateral restraint the more so that the United States literally is wrecking the entire system of international treaties and agreements on arms control. New evidence of this is presented by the intent to put into service the 132nd strategic bomber fitted out with cruise missiles. And yet the United States is being given one more chance: The Soviet moratorium remains in force till the first American nuclear explosion in 1987.

The participants in the press conference showed the full untenability of the American side's contentions about the insufficiency of means to verify the termination of tests.

Academician Velikhov stressed that in their sum total the existing means allow for a reliable verification of compliance with a treaty on the ending of nuclear tests, if such a treaty is concluded.

General Chervov said that the United States and other NATO countries have more than 125 seismological stations on the territory of other states which monitor the Soviet Union virtually from all sides. Fifteen stations would be enough for the United States to monitor nuclear explosions with a yield of one kiloton with a high degree of accuracy throughout the territory of the USSR. More than that, the Soviet Union is prepared for any forms of verification, including on-site inspection, General Chervov said.

ROCKET FORCES CHIEF DISCUSSES SDI COUNTERMEASURES

LD182240 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 18 Dec 86

["A Reliable Shield" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- In the conditions that the USA persists in trying to ensure its military superiority over the USSR and gain an opportunity to launch a first nuclear strike against our country and go with impunity, the preservation of the strategic nuclear parity is assuming a special significance, said General of the Army Yuriy Maksimov, commander-in-chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces.

Speaking in an interview with the NEW TIMES WEEKLY (issue of December 15), he pointed that a guarantee of the reliability of the strategic systems lies above all in their high combat capacity, and the ability to perform the tasks set in any conditions, i.e. effectively counter the aggressor in any trend in the development of its strategic weapons, including with due regard for the SDI programme.

In connection with the development of the U.S. "Star Wars" programme the vulnerability of our ICBMs will grow, if we do not take counter-measures, Yuriy Maksimov noted. Strike space weapons can be deployed within the SDI framework along with the creation of elements of the anti-ballistic missile defence system to hit our strategic objectives, including ICBMs within a matter of minutes. "Our response to the 'Star Wars' programme can be incomparably simpler and cheaper. There are real ways to preserve the invulnerability of our ICBMs in the event the SDI programme is implemented." Under the present-day conditions of the strategic parity which has shaped, a crippling strike is impossible, Yuriy Maksimov believes. Every attempt at ensuring unilateral superiority can always be and will always be countered by the opposite side and not only through a simple build-up of the weapon systems; the level achieved in the development of Soviet economy permits achieving that aim.

Tensions between the nuclear powers are growing, the arms race is continuing unabated. Is there a way out of the present-day situation? "There is only one way out -- to sit down at the negotiating table without trying to gain unilateral advantages," Yuriy Maksimov believes. "This is a logical and understandable track for advancement towards resolving the most important problems on which mankind's very destiny depends. And its practical implementation will make possible the implementation of the package of the Soviet proposals tabled at Reykjavik."

U.S. CONFIRMS COMMITMENT TO CONTINUE ARMS TESTS

LD190313 Moscow TASS in English 2358 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 19 TASS -- In spite of the demands of the world public the U.S. Administration's policy of intensifying the nuclear arms race remains unchanged.

This was confirmed by White House Spokesman Albert Brashear who was instructed to inform newsmen about the administration's reaction to the Soviet Government statememt of December 18.

The statement said that the U.S.S.R. could not show unilateral restraint indefinitely and would resume nuclear testing after the very first U.S. nuclear explosion in the approaching year. It also said that if the United States stopped nuclear tests the Soviet Union would be prepared any day and month to stop the implementation of its program of such tests on the basis of reciprocity.

Using the tone that sounded challenging not only to the Soviet Union but to all those who demand an end to nuclear testing, Brashear said that acceptance of the moratorium was not in the security interest of the United States or its allies.

According to American press reports, the U.S. has already made plans for at least five nuclear explosions to be conducted in January-March 1987. They are linked with the effort to develop new types and kinds of nuclear weapons and with the implementation of the "Star Wars" program.

After reading the Soviet Government statement and hearing the challenging reaction of the White House to it, over 130 members of the U.S. Congress protested against the administration's unwillingness to heed the voice of reason and stop whipping up the nuclear arms race.

GERASIMOV REJECTS PIPES' CASE AGAINST MORATORIUM

PM121325 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 49, 7 Dec 86 p 5

["The Soviet Moratorium: Two Approaches" -- MOSCOW NEWS headline]

[Text] "Will what I write be censored?" asked Richard Pipes, a Harvard University professor. That was Mr Pipes' first reaction when "MN" New York correspondent Edgar Cheporov requested his views concerning the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests blasts that the Soviet Union began in August 1985. The moratorium has since been extended four times.

"No, no cuts will be made," replied Cheporov. MN has kept that promise and below has printed the views of Prof. Pipes, a noted expert on American-Soviet relations, who between 1981-82 was on the U.S. National Security Council and in charge of problems concerning Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

MN also presented Professor Pipes' views to the Head of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Gennadiy Gerasimov and asked him to comment.

The result is that we have two views of the same problem.

Richard Pipes: Why the U.S. Opposes the Soviet Moratorium [subhead]

In considering the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on nuclear testing, it is necessary to distinguish the substance of the issue, which is national security first and foremost, from its public relations or political aspects. [paragraph continues]

Matters of this nature are inherently so complicated that they are best negotiated out of the glare of publicity. When they are turned into major political campaigns, the suspicion naturally arises that they may serve as political ploys meant to influence Western public opinion, and, through it, democratically elected legislatures in a manner favourable exclusively to one party.

The U.S. position on nuclear testing bans has been stated many times. It focuses on two elements: their adverse effect on the quality of the U.S. nuclear deterrent and the difficulties of verifying Soviet compliance with them.

Because of the indisputable Soviet superiority in conventional forces -- the U.S. is so antimilitaristic that it does not even have a peacetime draft -- NATO must rely for its security on the nuclear deterrent. But nuclear weapons are not static, immutable objects. Existing stockpiles deteriorate from chemical changes. Alterations in design which have enabled the U.S. to reduce its megatonnage to one-quarter of what it was in 1960 also cannot be undertaken without testing. Thus, nuclear tests have once revealed that 75 percent of one type of warhead destined for the Polaris submarine produced no yield at all.

Work on strategic defences calls for testing. In other words, only through continuous testing in a safe underground environment can the U.S. and its allies feel confident that their deterrent will work when needed. On these grounds, the U.S. has declared that as long as it must rely on the nuclear deterrent, nuclear testing will go on.

There also exists concern that the Soviet Union, whose society is much less open than ours, may take advantage of a moratorium to prepare (in secret) tests that it would, when ready, spring on the unsuspecting world. This happened in 1961, when the USSR suddenly and unilaterally broke an understanding with Washington not to launch tests without reasonable warning, carrying out in two months 40 atmospheric tests which the U.S. could not match.

The other consideration has to do with verification. The Soviet Union is a very large country with a complex geological structure. Under existing techniques of independent verification, carried out outside its borders by seismic techniques, the U.S. can have no assurance that the Soviet Union abides by the existing test limitation accords. Indeed, many American experts suspect, perhaps unfairly, that the Soviet Union has many times violated the threshold testing ban treaty since signing it in 1974. My country has, on several occasions, proposed negotiations on this matter only to meet with rebuffs, for which reason it has refused to submit this treaty to the Senate for ratification.

The unwillingness of the Soviet Union to engage in serious talks on verification has been a major stumbling block to further limits on testing. It is hard to understand why Moscow has failed to accept President Reagan's invitation of April 1986 to send its experts to the Nevada testing grounds to monitor U.S. testing, using any instrumentation they choose. Instead, it has entered into an on-site monitoring agreement with an American group which has no official status. The U.S. position is that such issues can be resolved on a government-to-government basis.

One can, of course, argue that a moratorium on testing would impose the same restrictions on the Soviet side as on the American. Soviet nuclear stockpiles are also subject to deterioration, and new Soviet designs also require experiments. But the differences between the two societies make such a moratorium more dangerous for the West.

For one, the existence of an independent press would virtually preclude the U.S. Government making secret preparations to violate existing accords. For another, it would be very difficult for the U.S. to terminate a moratorium after it has expired, because public opinion and the legislature would see this as a belligernent act. For both these reasons, it would have been quite impossible for the U.S. to break a testing moratorium as the Soviet Union had done in 1961.

The U.S. position on the Soviet proposal has been clearly stated many times. Limitations on nuclear testing must be compatible with U.S. and allied national interests. Given the central role the U.S. nuclear deterrent plays in these interests, testing will continue within the limits agreed upon in the threshold treaty. If the Soviet Union responds positively to the concerns about verification, the President will submit this treaty for ratification. A total ban on nuclear testing remains a long-term U.S. objective, but it is conceivable only the context of significant arms reductions, reliable verification, and an improved balance in conventional forces.

There is a widespread feeling in the United States that the Soviet Union exploits the easily misunderstood and emotionally appealing slogan of a testing moratorium for its own purpose. One of these is to kill the Strategic Defense Initiative which cannot proceed without tests. The other is to impel the United States toward something it has stated it will not do, namely, give up testing altogether. In the words of an official of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Soviet moratorium proposal "is an invitation to a comprehensive test ban with no semblance of verification."

A testing ban is only one element in international security and not necessarily the central one. Many Americans feel that the Soviet Union has proposed it as a means of concealing its unwillingness to engage in equitable and verifiable arms reductions. It is up to the Soviet Government to prove, in the talks now under way, that these suspicions are unfounded.

Gennadiy Gerasimov: Testing Is the Ignition Key for the Arms Race Motor [subhead]

Whenever a person doesn't agree about something but doesn't want to show it directly, he or she starts to make up excuses. Getting carried away, that person sometimes forgets that a lot of excuses make people suspicious since then it becomes easier to prove that they contradict one another or their premises.

Richard Pipes doesn't want to stop the arms race because he hates the Soviet system (he makes no secret of it) and because he wishes its demise (which is also no secret to those who have read the professor's writings). Accordingly, he wants no stop to nuclear testing.

But his article seems to be about something different.

For starters, he casts a deep shadow of doubt on Soviet intentions. Whatever we say, he knows our intentions better than we do. Why, he asks, turn complicated issues into major political campaigns? What he means is: Why should ordinary citizens rack their brains to help resolve the nuclear threat?

But where's his proof that the issue is complicated? There isn't any. Instead, there's only the airs that the professor has taken on -- a centuries-old ruse used by all overlords: The rabble (in the past) and the public (of today) can meddle with our princely affairs.

In actual fact, the matter of testing cannot be plainer, and this is the reason why it can become the focus of public attention easier than other matters. One doesn't have to go to Harvard to realize that, for the nuclear arms race to continue, there have to be tests since there is otherwise no way to know whether or not a new nuclear contraption will work. Mr Pipes complains that 75 percent of one type of warhead designed for the Polaris submarine produced no yield at all.

If you are out to invent weapons, then you are for testing. The bent for testing has various explanations: technological fatalism, ideological irreconcilability, the interests of national security at last.

If you are against the nuclear arms race, you will agree that testing is the ignition key for the motor of the arms race. Remove the key from the ignition and stop testing, and that would stop nuclear military-technical progress (if progress is the right word to describe today's movement towards a nuclear abyss).

Thus Pipes starts by voicing suspicion about "political ploys". But a ploy implies a secret intent. Ant the USSR has no such intent whatsoever -- Pipes cannot prove that an end to testing would only benefit the Soviet Union.

In the next paragraph he mentions "two elements" of America's opposition. Both are indeed equally applicable to the Soviet side: "A test ban would have an adverse effect on the quality of Soviet nuclear weapons and there would be difficulties of verifying American compliance with them".

What follows next are complaints about deterioration in American nuclear arsenals which, supposedly, have to be periodically checked and rechecked.

But they don't have to be. Nuclear weapons are not perishable lettuce. The components liable to "chemical changes", mentioned by the history professor, can be tested separately, without nuclear explosions. Anyway, in working on a treaty to put an end to testing, Soviet experts are prepared to share with Americans the "secrets" on how to check the quality of nuclear weapons without having to detonate them.

The next argument advanced by Pipes is about Soviet cunning, and he refers to 1961.

Let's go back to 1961. Let's quote THE DEFENSE MONITOR published by the Center for Defense Information in Washington.

In August 1959 the U.S. extended till the year's end the moratorium earlier announced by the USSR, the USA and Britain. The USSR responded by announcing that it would comply with the moratorium as long as Western countries did so. In December 1959 US President Dwight Eisenhower announced the termination of the American moratorium, saying that "we consider ourselves free to resume nuclear weapons tests."

In February 1960, France conducted a nuclear test. Though the Soviet Union had stated that its moratorium was conditional on the Western countries' moratorium, it refrained from testing until September 1961. By that time France had already conducted four tests. The US resumed explosions two weeks after the resumption of Soviet explosions.

THE DEFENSE MONITOR further writes:

"Did the Soviets 'break' the moratorium? Not according to US officials serving at the time, who agree that the moratorium had been ended by the 1959 Eisenhower statement.

"Both sides had freed their hands," according to Philip Farley, special assistant for disarmament affairs in Eisenhower's State Department, "and then the Soviets were the first to test, but that is not the same thing as violating the agreement."

A history professor should have remembered that.

Pipes moves next to geology. But everything has been clear in this area for a number of years. The latest details concerning Soviet geology have been studied by American seismologists who visited the Semipalatinsk area. Just one reference: The latest issue of the British magazine Modern Geology said in its editorial that the detection problem has now been solved -- such is the inescapable conclusion from scientific data. MN, by the way, has carried detailed accounts about the American seismologists' visit and the latters' conclusions.

Pipes then wades into jurisprudence. He sees the Soviet side as unwilling to engage in serious talks on verification. But, first, it should be mentioned that serious talks have already been held and that sufficient verification measures have been agreed to. And second, we should not go back to what has been already covered, and not legalize for the future the tests already limited by a certain threshold. Instead, we should go forward to a ban on all tests in general. Such a ban is much easier to monitor than the so-called "threshold" agreement.

Next, as a condition, the professor argues there should be significant arms reductions. But the Soviet Union has already proposed this. A false conclusion. We do not contrast the stopping of tests with the cutting of weapons. We were prepared to go a long way in Reykjavik. America made a step forward to meet us halfway there, but soon reverted to its former position. And as for Pipes, he has taken on the low task of defending nuclear madness.

CORRECTION TO GOVERNMENT NUCLEAR TESTING STATEMENT

The following corrections pertains to the item headlined "Late Report: Government Statement on Nuclear Testing," published in the 18 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages AA 8 and 9:

Page AA 9, paragraph three, penultimate and last lines: ...damage to the security of the USSR and its...(supplying phrase "the security of the")

Paragraph five, lines two and three: ...conduct such talks whatever their composition [v lyuboy sostave] and at any forum (rewording passage and supplying vernacular).

PETROVSKIY ASSESSES 41ST UN ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD170957 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow -- "The 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly demonstrated not only the concern over the current critical moment in the development of the world, but also the awareness of the need for urgent practical actions by states to guarantee the survival of mankind in the nuclear and space era," said Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R.

He spoke at a news conference here today on the results of the work of the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

"The entire work of the United Nations qualitatively changed after the Reykjavik meeting that demonstrated both the possibility of a nuclear-free world and the obstacles on the road to it linked with the U.S. commitment to military-strength stereotypes of behavior. The meeting in the capital of Iceland, the conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, and the Soviet-Indian talks in New Delhi -- all this gave a powerful impetus to the aspiration of an overwhelming majority of the United Nations member-countries to introduce a new thinking into the practice of international relations -- that oriented toward the solution of problems of security by political means," Petrovskiy went on.

"This aspiration manifested itself in a concentrated form during the debate on the joint proposal of the socialist countries, including the U.S.S.R, on the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security. The resolution adopted on the proposal of socialist countries and with the active participation of other states outlined the future framework of a direct and many-faceted dialogue concerning most efficient ways for ensuring security in all spheres of international relations on a footing equal for all," Petrovskiy said.

The results of the discussion and voting on this issue were rather indicative. More than 100 U.N. member countries voted in favour of a new approach to ensuring security.

The Delhi declaration on principles for a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world, adopted by the leaders of the USSR and India, had a great political influence on the U.N. debate.

It was no accident that the number of countries which voted for the resolution significantly increased at the plenary meeting of the General Assembly session, held after the publication of the declaration.

Introducing the new mode of political thinking in the international sphere was not a one-time action, but a lengthy process calling for overcoming the resistance of forces which opposed changes and placed their interests above the interests of the international community.

The current American Administration, said the Soviet representative, proved to be unable to offer anything more sensible than the atavistic demonstration of complacency and disregard for the interests of other nations, including its allies.

Its position rested on one thing -- banking on military might, including its most dangerous nuclear and space manifestation.

Although none but the U.S. and one of its allies openly opposed the dialogue on establishing a comprehensive security system, far from all nations voted in its favour.

Several member countries abstained, including Western European countries whose leaders were at the source of the concept of security for all and who often came out in their official pronouncements in favour of new approaches.

This was probably a reflection of the inertia of thinking and the influence of the logic of confrontation which demanded the rejection of everything that came from the other side.

CHERNYSHEV HITS NATO 'FLEXIBLE RESPONSE' STANCE

LD121757 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec (TASS) -- TASS observer on military issues, Vladimir Chernyshev, writes:

The session of the NATO Council in Evere, where the foreign ministers of the member-countries of the bloc assembled, demonstrated that the main aim of the political meetings is to secure a diplomatic cover-up of decisions worked out by the military leadership of the North Atlantic Alliance the day before, and which bear witness to the intention to continue the buildup of conventional weapons and maintaining considerable nuclear arsenals.

A perfect opportunity arose after Reykjavik to enter on a realistic path to free Europe and the whole world from the danger of nuclear annihilation. However, the Atlanticists not only failed to make use of that favorable moment, but also did everything possible to cancel out the positive aspects of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, and to set up additional obstacles on the path toward a nuclear-free world. Using somewhat modified phraseology, the NATO leadership remains committed to its nuclear strategy of "flexible response."

Blindly following Washington's policy lead, destroying the very basis of military detente, the majority of NATO countries did not have the courage to condemn the U.S. Administration's rejection of SALT II and its attempts to canel the ABM Treaty. Only the representatives of two countries -- Greece and Denmark -- demonstrated political boldness, in adopting a special position with regard to the problems of the militarization of space.

Out of the Reykjavik "package of accords" the NATO Council session "pulled out" only that on which militarism may "warm its hands." While understanding full well the indissoluble linkage [svyaz] of the elements of the package, the authors of the documents of the session mention only the 50-percent reduction of the strategic weapons of the USSR and the United States and the removal of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

It is perfectly clear that with differences remaining between the USSR and the United States on the issue of strengthening the conditions of the ABM Treaty, such steps would not help to support the security of the USSR. Evidently the Atlanticists are calculating on precisely this outcome. In particular, in the event of a separate resolution of the issue of medium-range missiles in Europe, figures such as the FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner for example have their own aggressive "logic."

He stated directly, in the wings of the session, that in the event of a "zero solution" for medium-range missiles, NATO would still have aircraft and "it will still be possible to effect nuclear strikes against the Soviet Union" from the territory of Western Europe.

While expressing willingness to start discussions "between the East and the West" with the aim of working out a new mandate for talks on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- the NATO session here also erects a barrier in good time in the form of a statement about the "asymetry and disproportion" which allegedly exist. This is the very same artificial barrier which for 13 years has been keeping the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe firmly at an impasse. Such an approach can hardly testify to some kind of willingness on the part of NATO to facilitate the success of new talks.

TATARNIKOV URGES CSCE TO DISCUSS DISARMAMENT

LD181228 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna December 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Revyakin reports:

"To supplement the mandate of the Stockholm Conference for moving on to the discussion of disarmament issues must become the central direction of further efforts of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) participating countries. The proposal made at the Vienna meeting by the Polish delegation opens up such an opportunity", Major General Viktor Tatarnikov, member of the Soviet delegation, said in a speech at a full-delegation session here on Wednesday.

"In their Budapest address, the Warsaw Treaty member countries put forward specific proposals envisaging a substantial cut in the armed forces and conventional arms. Large-scale verification measures, right up to on-site inspections, are also a major element of the proposals which do not lay down any pre-conditions".

"At the same time, NATO countries suggest substituting the subject of the talks and speaking of an ostensibly existing disbalance of forces, and not of arms reductions. The purpose of such step is clear: The talks can be dragged out for years to deal with anything but disarmament. Meanwhile, most CSCE participating states are disposed to discuss precisely disarmament issues.

"Time has come simultaneously to consider specific steps to further develop confidence- and security-building measures which concern notifications about independent air and naval exercises, restriction of the scope of military exercises, and the application of notifications to all CSCE participating countries", the Soviet representative emphasized.

"Take if only the independent activities of the Air Force and the Navy. These are highly mobile armed services which are provided with nuclear weapons, maintain the highest combat readiness, and are capable of delivering sudden strikes at any moment.

"The U.S. acts of aggression against Grenada, Libya, Lebanon, and Nicaragua with the involvement of U.S. air and naval forces are still fresh in the memory of all countries.

"If statements about openness and transparency are not empty words and if the CSCE participating countries really strive for predictability of the military situation in Europe, it is time to apply notifications to these types of military activities as well.

"The question of spreading confidence-building measures to the territories of all CSCE participating countries also requires immediate solution. This directly arises from the provisions of the final document of the CSCE follow up meeting in Madrid, the document which specifies the equality of rights, balanced nature and taking into account the security interests of all CSCE participating countries equally.

"Contrary to these provisions, a considerable part of U.S. military potential oriented towards transfer to Europe is concealed from notification.

"The state of affairs in which the United States, for example, has an edge in the field of the existing rights and obviously lags behind as regards its commitments in this respect should be changed", the Soviet representative pointed out.

Condemns NATO Posture

LD171525 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna December 17 TASS -- Speaking at the Vienna meeting of representatives of the states, parties to the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, member of the Soviet delegation Major General Viktor Tatarnikov has appraised the state of affairs in security in the European continent.

Viktor Tatarnikov stressed that the NATO countries' military activity, their military doctrines, deployment of new types of armaments had heightened the situation in the European continent to a dangerous limit.

The American strategy, said the Soviet representative, views Europpe as a "firefighting zone", which is bound to protect the territory of the United States from the flames of war. There is every indication that the United States abides by the concepts of General Pershing, who declared that the frontline of America's defences ran in European lands. Facts show that violating the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Act the United States imperils the security of the countries of the European continent.

The military measures being taken by the United States, supplemented with decisions on the use of weapons, are also heightening the situation. Not only questions of modernisation of the nuclear potential, but also simplification of the procedure of taking decision on the use of nuclear weapons were discussed at the recent session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group.

Such steps are particularly dangerous since the flexible response strategy being imposed by Washington for NATO, envisages escalation of conflict up to the first use of nuclear weapons.

In these conditions greater becomes the responsibility of all states, above all nuclear, for the development of events in the European continent. The present-day situation makes it imperative that questions of disarmament be in the centre of attention at the Vienna meeting.

The current thesis in the west in the recent time has become the assertion on "superiority" of the Warsaw Treaty member states in conventional armaments. Citing factual data on the correlation of forces in that sphere, the Soviet representative stressed that the Western propaganda machine deliberately distorts the real picture. The NATO countries are obviously unwilling to honestly and openly start negotiations on the basis of the Budapest address of the Warsaw Treaty member states suggesting that troops and conventional armaments be reduced, he stressed.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES U.S., UK ENVOYS FOR TALKS

LD182318 Moscow TASS in English 2250 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- Your plans are very serious and they'll see how the USSR copes with them, Arthur Hartman, ambassador of the USA, said in an interview to a "MOSCOW NEWS" correspondent after a talk between Vitaliy Vorotnikov, chairman of the Russian Federation Council of Ministers, and foreign ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives. The head of government of the largest Soviet republic told them about the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Bryan G. Cartledge, ambassador of Great Britain, said: The Soviet people had outlined a very serious programme and I wish them success.

In answer to the question on the possibility of a thaw in the USSR-Britain relations, the ambassador thinks the development of our bilateral relations is satisfactory and that the visit to the USSR by the British prime minister could impart a fresh impulse to it.

BRIEFS

OCEANOGRAPHIC DATA EXCHANGE -- Moscow, 17 Dec, (TASS) -- Decisions made by a routine session of the working committee for the International Exchange of Oceanographic Data (IEOD), which has completed its work in Moscow today, will aid a more extensive use of oceanographic data on the economic activity. Representatives of 25 different countries and 17 international organizations took part. The participants of the session discussed a wide range of questions, in connection with further development of the international exchange of data, improvement of the quality of the collected data and the conditions for its propagation, reducing the time for collecting and processing observation results, including geological and biological ones. A resolution was adopted concerning extending the services provided by the world centers of oceanographic data, found in the USSR and the United States. The international exchange of data for the investigation of the world ocean is taking place within the framework of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, set up in 1960. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1706 GMT 17 Dec 86 LD]

IRANIAN OFFICIALS SPEAK OF 'LIMITED' ARMS

LD181711 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

Lately a number of Iranian high officials voiced the idea that the U.S. arms shipments to that country were of "limited" scope amounted to only the cargo of one plane in which report McFarlane, former assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, had arrived in Tehran. [sentence as received]

Meanwhile it is clear from the facts that have come to light during the inquiry into 'Irangate' in the United States as well as from admissions by officials of Israel which acted as a go-between in the "operation" that it is a question of long-term U.S. shipments of the cost of which was reckoned in dozens of millions of dollars.

Thus, Washington's direct interference in the Iranian-Iraq conflict and its desire to give greater scope to the hostilities, which have already taken a toll of thousands of human lives, are manifest.

The bloody internecine war inflicts an irreparable damage upon the economies of both Iran and Iraq and poses a real threat to the security of all persian Gulf states and to stability throughout the region.

There is no doubt that it is immediate cessation of the hostilities and a search for solutions to the existing problems by peaceful means that would meet the vital interests of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples, and not attempts at fanning up the flames of war or extremist calls for a continuation of hostilities.

It is also obvious that normalization of relations with the neighboring Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) would fully accord with the national interest of Iran.

The development of events shows, however, that Tehran continues to drum up anti-Afghan hysteria, does not cease provocations against the DRA, and makes use of the plight of Afghans, who have found themselves in Iranian territory, in its own selfish interests.

At the same time Tehran stubbornly refuses to enter into negotiations on the normalization of the situation and establish goodneighborly relations between the two countries.

By taking up such an attitude, Iran virtually sides with the United States -- the initiator of the anti-Afghan campaign.

It is clear that in present-day conditions the Iranians' national interests would be served, first of all, by a sound evaluation of the existing realities, and by constructive actions taken on the basis of such evaluation.

EDITOR WRITES ON POLICY TOWARD U.S.

PM161239 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel M. Ponomarev, editor of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's foreign department and member of the editorial board: "Reason Must Triumph"; first six paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] "Esteemed Editors!

"Like everyone, I am concerned at the situation in the world and the strained relations between the USSR and the United States. I would like to share my views on this. I do not know much about politics, but, in my view, the U.S. behavior is senseless. In the past wars were unleashed and waged for the sake of capturing foreign lands and enslaving other peoples. But nuclear war will not give anyone anything. Even if the Americans start a war and stay alive themselves, having blown up (forgive me for writing this, but I do not know how else to put it) the USSR, they will have nothing to profit by: Everything will have been turned to ashes, and there will be no one to subjugate.

"But perhaps all their threats to unleash war are just an attempt to intimidate us and force us to make concessions? They are reckoning on winning the war without even starting it, by flaunting their strength.

"I look carefully at our policy toward the United States -- readiness for talks and for certain compromises -- and I think: Must we behave like this? Perhaps we too should be a bit tougher? Let them not think that we can be intimidated.

"I do not know, perhaps I am mistaken. Please answer me.

"R. Batrakova, Tashkent."

[Ponomarev] What should I say about your letter, esteemed Roza Adelshayevna? First of all, you are obviously excessively modest in writing that you do not know much about politics. You have good knowledge, you are able to seize upon the chief, most important thing in the complex strategems of contemporary international life, and you set forth your thoughts laconically and clearly. Incidentally, this ability is displayed to a greater or lesser degree by almost all who address the editorial office these days in order to share their opinion of urgent problems of world politics. This is a very noteworthy fact. It attests not only to the Soviet people's profound interest in questions of ensuring international security but also to their high awareness, their sense of personal responsibility for the fate of peace, their boundless support for the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and their angry indignation at the adventurist policy of the Washington administration, which is the lackey of the most reactionary U.S. imperialist circles and of the bosses of the military-industrial complex.

But let us return to your letter, Roza Adelshayevna. You rightly point out that U.S. behavior is senseless. Indeed, from the viewpoint of any sober-minded person, even one inexperienced in politics, the U.S. ruling circles' actions do not fit into any sensible framework. First Washington openly spoke aloud of the possibility of winning a nuclear missile war and bending the USSR to its will. Then it admitted at the summit meeting held in Geneva in November of last year that there can be no winner in such a war. [paragraph continues]

Now it is once again shamelessly striving for military superiority, accelerating the arms race, and intending to transfer it into space and create [sozdat] a system there which will supposedly be able to defend U.S. territory against a counterstrike following a nuclear attack on the USSR and thereby ensure impunity of aggression and its triumphant conclusion. For the sake of this chimera embodied in the notorious SDI it is giving up for lost the accords which had been on the point of being reached in Reykjavik to eliminate strategic offensive arms and implement other measures to avert the threat of self-destruction from mankind.

Are there in U.S. policy elements of bluff or a desire, as you write, to intimidate and blackmail the USSR and force it to make concessions? Yes, undoubtedly. But the threat to peace stems not so much from Washington's attempts to frighten us -- we know from history that they have never brought anyone any success -- as from their desire to act from a position of strength everywhere and in everything and to resort to force without balking at any consequences. People on the other side of the ocean spare no means to ensure this position. I do not wish, Roza Adelshayevna, to overburden my reply to you with facts and figures characterizing the scope of American war preparations. They have been cited repeatedly in the pages both of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and of other Soviet press organs. I will only remind you that $291.8 billion are being allocated to the Pentagon for the next fiscal year. In all, during President Reagan's 6-year rule in the United States far more than 1 trillion dollars have been spent on militarist purposes. To depict this astronomic sum on paper, it is necessary to add 12 (!) zeros to the unit. This money has been used to create a giant war machine based on strategic offensive forces.

What should the Soviet Union's attitude be to all this? Historical experience shows that the USSR has invariably found a corresponding or, as people sometimes say, fitting response to any threat to its security. This will continue to be the case. Our country possesses sufficient intellectual, scientific, technical, and industrial potential for this. We do not strive for superiority, we do not need it. But the creation of approximate equality in the military strategic sphere between the USSR and the United States, as well as between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, was a truly historic achievement of world socialism. We will not abandon it.

Now, in the nuclear and space age, esteemed Roza Adelshayevna, political means of averting the threat of war appear the only possible means. Any conflict, any military clash harbors the potential likelihood of escalating into a world nuclear war with all its tragic consequences for the fate of mankind. This is why on questions of war and peace new thinking and new approaches to solving the most acute problems of the present have become the pressing demand of the times. It is a question not only of eliminating war from the life of society but also of behaving in a restrained and circumspect manner in the international arena and asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence as the universal norm in relations among states. Only in this way can reason triumph. It must triumph.

This is precisely the approach by which the Soviet Union is guided. Precisely this determines the large-scale Soviet peace initiatives, whose core is mankind's deliverance from nuclear and other kinds of mass destruction weapons and the creation of an all-embracing system of international security. The USSR proceeds from precisely this in its relations with the United States and in holding talks with it. It is appropriate to recall here that all talks imply steps toward each other by their participants, certain concessions, and sensible compromises. But the Soviet Union has never made and will never make any concessions on fundamental questions -- and in this respect the fears expressed in your letter, Roza Adelshayevna, are quite unfounded, although explicable. [paragraph continues]

The Reykjavik meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan and the USSR's subsequent actions have clearly highlighted the Soviet Union's principled and constructive approach to relations and talks with the United States.

This is what I can briefly tell you, Roza Adelshayevna, in answer to your letter. In conclusion, accept our very best wishes.

U.S. REACTION TO GORBACHEV STATEMENTS ASSAILED

LD182354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] An ASSOCIATED PRESS report from Washington says that a State Department representative has declared that, I quote: The claims by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev about the flexibility of the USSR at the talks on arms control are propaganda not corresponding to the proposals presented at the talks.

Hardly had Redman -- it was he who spoke on behalf of the State Department -- uttered his questionable opinion, to put it mildly, that the Voice of America and other propaganda services of the U.S. Government caught up his words and started spreading them all around the world. No doubt, a noisy and I would even say clamorous propaganda campaign is being mounted. Why? What is it based upon? I will ask my colleague Viktor Levin to answer these questions.

[Levin] First, I would like to note the immediate underlying cause of the pronouncement by the State Department. The point is that Democratic Senator Gary Hart, at a press conference after a meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbgachev and other Soviet leaders in Moscow, discussed precisely the question of the flexibility of the Soviet approach to the talks with the United States on nuclear and space arms. In particular, Hart set forth what the CPSU general secretary told him and what followed from the position itself of our country both at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik and at the talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva.

Indeed, the Soviet Union may speak with good reason about flexibility, about striving for a sensible compromise to solve the problems that are being discussed at the talks. Let us recall Reykjavik. As is known, our country made considerable concessions there. For example, we agreed when discussing the issue of strategic offensive weapons not to include in their number the U.S. medium-range missiles sited in Europe and aimed at vital centers of the USSR. When examining the issue of the medium-range missiles we considered it possible at present not to take into account British and French nuclear facilities. We also made a compromise on the question of the nuclear arms in the Asian part of the country, and also in the problem of stopping nuclear tests.

These concessions have vividly shown that our country is sincerely striving for achieving a mutual acceptable agreement with the United States and our position has been estimated at its true worth by the international public. Not a single sensible person has questioned the validity of the complex approach by the USSR to the problems of limiting nuclear arms. It is obvious that these concessions and this flexibility should not be used by the other side to damage the USSR, and for the detriment of our security. That is why our proposals were presented as a package. This is only natural.

The flexibility of Soviet foreign policy can be seen in literally all spheres of international life. Without exaggeration one could claim that it is a vivid and convincing indicator of the sincerity of our country and of its genuine and not declarative interest in the consolidation of peace.

That is why Washington does not want even to hear about our flexibility, and when Americans themselves speak about it Washington loses all reason, because it corroborates the honesty of the Soviet Union and lays bare Washington's urge to drive the Geneva talks into an impasse again. Shortly speaking, it reminds one of a well-known saying: You are angry, Jupiter, this means you are wrong.

WEINBERGER 'ANTI-SOVIET' REMARKS LINKED TO BUDGET

LD140403 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Vladimir Pasko Commentary]

[Text] The U.S. military-industrial complex is launching a new anti-Soviet campaign while extorting money for the implementing of militarist programs. That is how the AP news agency is assessing the statement of Secretary of Defense Weinberger made on Friday at a meeting of women representatives of the Republican Party in the Congress. Over to the commentator, Vladimir Pasko:

[Pasko] Weinberger laid the main sress in his speech, steeped in anti-Sovietism, on justifying the United States' abandoning of SALT II. The vast majority of Americans, including Republicans, are condemning the administration for this step. I shall remind you that in its parting words to the President just before the Reykjavik meeting the Congress demanded that the treaty be preserved. The administration has none the less embarked upon withdrawing from it. How is it now justifying its actions? There is nothing new in this. There are the same slanderous allegations about the creating [sozdaniye] by the Soviet Union of an intercontinental ballistic missile, banned by the treaty, and about coding of telemetry in the testing of missiles, in circumvention of the agreement, and a certain exceeding of the limits on strategic delivery means for nuclear weapons. All this has been convincingly refuted by us many times. What is no less important, the groundlessness of these accusations has been noted frequently by Western experts, including American ones as well. Of course the point here is not the violations that they attribute to us. The only reason that the United States has renounced the treaty is that it began to hamper militarist circles. As the paper THE BOSTON GLOBE noted reasonably in connection with this, if the administration were really interested in arms control [kontrol nad vooruzheniyami] and it was concerned about observing accords, then it would, as the responsible approach to matters demands, try first and foremost to settle contentious issues. Instead of this, it has stated that it no longer intends to adhere to the conditions of the treaty and has even stressed that it does not intend to discuss its own complaints. Today the U.S. Administration's representatives, foaming at the mouth, and without standing on ceremony in expressing themselves are once again trying to convince both their allies and fellow countrymen of the threat from the east.

Commenting on Weinberger's anti-Soviet attacks, AP links them directly with the forthcoming discussion in the Congress of the Pentagon's budget requests for 1988 fiscal year. There is doubtless a link. But this is not only the point as it seems to me. In Washington, judging by everything, they did not expect that the Soviet Union would respond to the United State's abandonment of the SALT II with a statement on its adherence to its provisions. This confuses the cards of the militarists. For however they hush up the policy of the Soviet Union, however they slander it, the fact remains that the United States has broken the treaty and not the Soviet Union, and the responsibility for the wrecking of this exceptionally important agreement is carried by no one other than Washington. There they are trying to keep Americans from realizing this, but it is apparent that it is becoming increasingly difficult to do this.

KOZLOV CRITIQUE OF 'AMERIKA' FILM CITED

LD131442 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 13 TASS -- "The decision of the American ABC television network to go ahead and show to vast TV audiences its new serial "Amerika" starting next February caused an outcry in the quarters of the United Nations," Yuriy Kozlov wrote in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN today.

"The action of the serial takes place in 1996 when (this theme already provided the basis for a number of similar scripts) the United States is allegedly occupied by Soviet troops which used some super-secret weapon. It should be noted that the occupation troops whom gallant and staunch Americans naturally resist are composed not only of 'Russians', but primarily of 'special operations forces of the United Nations' consisting of Cubans, Angolans, Vietnamese, citizens of some Latin American countries and of the German Democratic Republic," SELSAKYA ZHIZN went on.

"Fulfilling 'Kremlin's wish' they stage a raid on the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, reduce the Senate building to ashes, and commit acts of robbery and murders. All these operations are carried through under the United Nations blue flag," the author continued.

He quoted the words of Francois Giuliani, an official spokesman for the United Nations secretary general, who described the serial as horrid and repulsive, speaking to journalists in New York. In Giuliani's words it could not be regarded in any other way than an insult to the entire international community and an outrage upon the memory of the soldiers of the United Nations international forces who sacrificed their lives to preserve peace in the world.

"The serial is not only a gross provocation aimed at undermining the cause of promoting friendship and mutual understanding among nations, and at kindling man-hating sentiments, but also a direct blow at the prestige of the largest international organization with the aim of discrediting it in the eyes of the American public," SELSKAYA ZHIZN said.

BESSMERTNYKH RECEIVES CANADIAN DISARMAMENT ENVOY

LD101622 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- Canada's ambassador for disarmament issues, Douglas Roche, visited Moscow from December 7 to 10. He held meetings at the Institute of World Economics and International Affairs, at the Institute of the U.S. and Canada under the Soviet Academy of Sciences and at the Soviet U.N. Association.

Roche was received by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh. During the conversation the sides discussed topical problems of curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament and questions of the further development of Soviet-Canadian relations.

AMUR RIVER BORDER TRADE WITH PRC REVIEWED

PM181414 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Dec 86 p 5

[Yu. Silventoynen report: "The Amur -- River of Cooperation"]

[Text] Blagoveshchensk -- A cold wind blows over the Amur. In the deserted channel the dredgers have finished their work of deepening the stream. The drought which marked the last navigation season considerably reduced the river's width, but despite exposing shoals and shallows, it did not prevent the Amur from once again becoming a trade bridge linking bordering regions of the USSR and the PRC.

Agreement was reached 4 years ago on resuming border trade between the two countries. Its mutually advantageous nature is obvious. Many goods needed by each side are produced, so to speak, next door. In the northeastern region of China there is great demand for Soviet lumber, cement, glass, pipes, roofing tin, other construction materials, and consumer durables. Inhabitants of the Soviet Far East are eager to buy China textiles, sewn and knitted goods, footwear, kitchenware, and agricultural products. Instead of importing what is needed from the central regions, or from third countries, it makes sense to organize the exchange of these goods on the border. Delivery times are thereby reduced and transports expenses are minimized.

Only a few hundred meters of water separate Khabarovsk Kray and Amur Oblast from the Chinese province of Heilongjiang on the other side of the Amur. But until recently the goods which our countries supplied to each other had to be shipped hundreds of kilometers by rail to the border reception pointed of Zabaykalsk and Grodekovo.

This year ships of the Amur river fleet and port workers in Blagoveshchensk and Khabarovsk joined in the trade shipments between the two countries.

"In the last navigation season our ships carried some 10,000 metric tons of soybeans alone from China," Yuriy Anatolyevich Vladimirov, chief of the Blagoveshchensk river port, says. "In the opinion of experts, all the soybeans were of excellent quality."

In the recent past Vladimirov has traveled every inch of the Amur. He says the changes for the better which have taken place in recent years in Soviet-Chinese relations have substantially affected the navigation situation on the Amur.

Our Chinese colleagues, for their part, have done much to ensure the normal operation of our fleet. The port of Tongjiang on the Songhua River, a tributary of the Amur, has been reopened to our ships and has all the necessary services. Our captains report that the port operates meticulously, in line with international norms and rules. Soon Chinese vessels will arrive at the Soviet port of Nizhneleninskoye. Of course, equally convenient conditions will be created for them there.

The Chinese side's desire to extend border trade with the Soviet Union is also indicated by a symposium held in Harbin recently with the participation of representatives of more than 100 Chinese provinces and cities. As the XINHUA agency reported, they declared the desire to develop mutually advantageous trade ties with the USSR through the mediation of Heilongjiang Province, which borders on Khabarovsk and Maritime Krays and Amur Oblast. Additionally, Beijing's CHINA DAILY newspaper noted with satisfaction that the annual rate of expansion of border trade between the USSR and the PRC in the Far East is nearly 45 percent. In the first 6 months of this year alone, the newspaper writes, various contracts worth a total of 25 million Swiss francs were signed between the two sides in this region.

ZAYKOV MEETS MONGOLIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD190655 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Excerpts] In accordance with the plan for inter-party ties between the CPSU and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, a delegation of MPRP workers headed by Comrade Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, visited the USSR from 11-18 December. The delegation acquainted itself with the experience of the CPSU organizations in leadership of capital construction, in light of the tasks posed by the 27th CPSU Congress. [passage omitted]

The Mongolian comrades were received by Comrade Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was (Gombosren), charge d'affaires of the Mongolian People's Republic in the USSR.

DPRK POWER STATION COMPLETED; NEW PROJECTS CITED

SK181108 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Unattributed talk: "Completion of the New Thermal Power Plant"]

[Text] Dear listeners: With Soviet technological and economic cooperation, the Chongjin Thermal Power Station has been completed ahead of schedule in Chongjin, the administrative center of North Hamgyong Province, the city of metallurgical workers. This power project is the fifth of its kind built with Soviet participation. (Krisov), our station correspondent in Pyongyang, reports as follows:

The builders and workers of this power station, party-level and administative functionaries of Chongjin, and Comrade Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to People's Korea, and other Soviet Embassy officials were present at the meeting to mark the completion of the construction of the Chongjin Thermal Power Station, an important industrial project.

During his speech at the meeting for the completion, Comrade An Mun-hon, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, said that Soviet technicians have unselfishly cooperated and made devoted efforts to complete the construction at the earliest date. During his speech at the meeting, Comrade Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK, said that the new power base, which was completed as a result of the efforts of Soviet and Korean technicians, is another example that testifies to the fraternal friendshp and ties between our two parties, countries, and peoples. In the name of the Soviet working class and all Soviet workers, Comrade Shubnikov extended warm fraternal greetings and sincere congratulations to all builders and workers of the Chongjin Thermal Power Station and all workers of North Hamgyong Province for their recent victories in labor.

North Hamgyong Province is particularly important in Soviet-Korean relations. The USSR's Primorskiy Kray, which borders in North Hamgyong Province, remembers and [word indistinct] the Korean [word indistinct] who participated in the struggle to found a Soviet regime in the Far East. North Hamgyong Province and Primorskiy Kray exchange party delegations to understand various experiences of local leadership groups and various aspects of social life.

Border trade is also constantly increasing. North Hamgyong Province is playing an important role in economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and People's Korea.

Many people's economic projects have been built in the province with the efforts of the Korean and Soviet workers. They include the Ungi oil refinery and the Kim Chaek metallurgical complex. Najin has become a transit port to ship out Soviet commodities for foreign trade. Ships for the Soviet Union and other navigational means are being built at the shipyards in [word indistinct].

According to the agreement between the Soviet Union and Korea (?for the past 2 years), in addition to the existing 40 people's economic enterprises which have already been built with Soviet cooperation, some 20 projects will appear on the DPRK's economic map in the near future. They will include the republic's first nuclear power plant, the Anju Thermal Power Station, and the East Pyongyang Thermal Power Station. No doubt these power stations will contribute to the execution of the task of (?producing) some 100 billion kwh of electricity in the 1980's, a task that was decided upon at the 6th WPK Congress.

NEW U.S. NUCLEAR STORAGE PROJECT IN ROK REPORTED

LD182051 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo December 18 TASS -- Project 620 is the codename of a new strategic storage which is being currently built in South Korea for U.S. nuclear weapons.

The storage will be inside Mount Kenren in the city of Kondju south of Seoul.

This has been reported by "PEOPLE'S KOREA" newspaper, published in Tokyo, with reference to informed sources.

According to existing data, the secret construction on Mount Kenren is directly connected with the forthcoming transfer of U.S. Lance theatre missiles, capable of carrying nuclear and neutron warheads, to South Korea.

The first battery of the missiles is expected to be deployed in the area of the demilitarized zone in the coming months.

JAPAN PLAYS 'DANGEROUS' ROLE IN U.S. NAVAL PLANS

PM171639 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov article: "Becoming More Involved..."]

[Text] According to reports from Tokyo, the U.S. Defense Department and the Japanese Defense Agency have completed the joint research they began back in March 1983 concerning the question of "defending" sea lanes using the two countries' armed forces. The newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN writes that during the time experts from the U.S.and Japanese military departments have been calculating on computers and working through on maps and charts every possible variation of small and big wars breaking out in various regions of Asia -- determining the tasks that would have to be carried out by U.S. and Japanese troops in the event of an international conflict flaring up in one of the continent's "hot spots" and even outside the continent.

The results of these months of calculations, according to the KYODO news agency, are being kept secret. They will be made known only to the the narrow circle of participants in the upcoming 17th round of Japanese-U.S. consultations on security issues, planned for mid-January 1987 in Hawaii. [paragraph continues]

But KYODO has reported, quoting informed Defense Agency sources, that U.S. strategists have decided to make Japan responsible for backing up combat operations planned by the Pentagon in the Far East, Southeast Asia, and the Persian Gulf. The Japanese Navy is to be made responsible for escorting American aircraft carriers and other large warships, sealing off international straits, and taking part in antisubmarine warfare operations in the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk.

It should be noted that the U.S. and Japanese commands are already conducting practical rehearsals of combat operations according to scenarios involving armed conflicts in so-called "emergency situations" in the region of the Japanese islands. This is precisely the aim of the joint Japanese-U.S. military exercises and maneuvers being conducted virtually one after the other. In October, the Japanese Navy covered the Tomahawk-equipped U.S. battleship New Jersey and missile cruisers during the largest-yet naval maneuvers involving the two countries in the Sea of Japan. The combined-arms maneuvers conducted after that, in which Hokkaido Island was the arena, were used by the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" to rehearse operations backed up by U.S. Marines. And, following the scenario of the joint exercises recently completed on Honshu, the two countries' armed forces "repelled an attack from the north."

And so the newspaper AKAHATA was quite right when it wrote in this connection that these joint militarist demonstrations clearly show that the infamous "alliance" with Washington by no means contributes to Japan's defense but serves the purpose of involving it in the dangerous U.S. strategy. The only thing that remains to be said is that the "research" completed by the Pentagon and the Japanese Defense Agency will undoubtedly greatly increase Tokyo's dangerous involvement in aggressive U.S. plans.

FISHERIES EXPERT ON QUOTA COOPERATION WITH JAPAN

LD121943 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- "We are prepared for continued cooperation with Japanese fishermen on a basis of equality and with account taken of the interests of each partner," Yuriy Sinelnikov, a senior expert of the USSR Ministry of Fisheries told TASS.

He returned to Moscow today from Tokyo where he had attended the 3rd session of the Soviet-Japanese Commission on Fisheries, set up under the 1984 agreement.

The meeting summed up the results of catching operations by fishing ships of the two countries in their 200-mile zones and outlined prospects for 1987.

Sinelnikov said the fish catch quotas for next year had by mutual agreement been set at 200,000 tons for each side and added: "In our opinion, quota-setting as a form of cooperation should be practiced also in the future. This work should be conducted on a basis of mutual benefit and in strict compliance with scientific recommendations."

The issue of granting Japanese ship-owners extra quotas on corresponding commercial terms had been solved positively for the first time at the session, with the wishes of Hokkaido fishermen taken into account, the Soviet expert said.

He stressed the importance of the understanding reached in Tokyo on new forms of cooperation between Soviet and Japanese fisheries organizations, including joint ventures in the Far East.

"Such closer cooperation," he explained, "will help use fish resources in the North-Western Pacific more rationally. It is promising to pool efforts to tap the potential of yet little used sea products, develop aquiculture in coastal areas, and rationalize economic work concerning salmon."

VOSS ON JAPANESE SDI PARTICIPATION, RELATIONS

LD181856 Moscow TASS in English 2351 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 17 TASS -- A troubled situation in the world requires the stepping-up of efforts and collective actions of all countries and peoples, aimed at th elimination of nuclear arms, at the prevention of space militarisation, at ending nuclear testing. This is emphasised by chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Avgust Voss. Today's IZVESTIYA carries an interview with Avgust Voss who headed the Soviet delegation to the conference of representatives of the USSR and Japan that was held in Tokyo.

Avgust Voss points out that the Soviet public is concerned over the stand of Tokyo on SDI. The Soviet delegation in Tokyo stressed that participation in the implementation of the Star Wars programme might lead to the destabilisation in the military-strategic sphere on a global scale and, specifically, in the Asia-Pacific region, might generate unjustifiable but dangerous calculations of those who rely on power.

Avgust Voss notes that the communique unanimously adopted by the conference emphasised the need for enlisting the international public opinion for the sake of ending the nuclear arms race and using outer space only for peaceful purposes.

Noting that the communique highly assesses the opportunity for reaching fundamental agreement on questions of nuclear disarmament, the opportunity that emerged during the talks in Reykjavik, he points out that the overwhelming majority of speakers emphasised that the USSR proved by concrete proposals its striving for peace, its readiness for a compromise for the sake of achieving arrangements on the main problem -- elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

Touching upon relations between the USSR and Japan Avgust Voss declared that the objective position of the two countries requires intensive cooperation on a sound basis, in the atmosphere of tranquility unburdened by problems of the past. The beginning to this has been set, he said. The sides agreed that continuation of talks, above all on questions on which agreement can be reached, is an important task.

JAPAN AMASSING 'UNLAWFUL' SATELLITE INTELLIGENCE

LD160712 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo December 16 TASS -- Contrary to the parliamentary resolution on peaceful uses of outer space, the Japan Defence Agency is gathering intelligence on the Soviet Union and other countries in the region with the help of satellites.

Kenjiro Yamahara, a deputy of the Diet's lower chamber from the Communist Party of Japan, exposed violations of the decisions of the country's supreme legislative body by the "Self-Defence Forces".

The Communist deputy demanded resolute measures to curb the unlawful actions of the military.

NAJIB DISCUSSES VISIT WITH PDPA POLITBURO

PM171515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "High Appraisal"]

[Text] Kabul, 16 Dec -- According to the BAKHTAR agency, an extraordinary session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo has been held here which discussed the results of the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union of Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

Comrade Najib briefed the session participants in detail about the most important results of the talks with the Soviet party and state leadership in the course of which emphasis was placed on the firm intention of the PDPA and the DRA Government to conduct a constructive dialogue with political forces inside and outside the DRA and maintain and expand contacts with all neighboring countries.

The Soviet side expressed full support for the efforts of the Afghan leadership aimed at the speediest possible achievement of a political settlement around Afghanistan. The sides came to the conclusion that real opportunities now exist for a speedy and radical normalization of the situation around Afghanistan.

On behalf of the party and the people of Afghanistan, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo expressed heartfelt appreciation to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the entire Soviet leadership for the warm welcome, the constructive and meaningful talks and conversations, the profound understanding of the DRA's problems, and the joint determination of ways to resolve the questions which have arisen in Afghanistan.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo made a high appraisal of the results of the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union of Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

DRA GENERAL ON 'MASS TERROR' TACTICS OF REBELS

LD170942 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul December 17 TASS -- The tactic of mass terror is used by many Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations, General Omar said in an APN interview in Afghanistan. Each gang has a group of 10-12 terrorists trained in Pakistan. In 1986 alone they have perpetrated 54 acts of terrorism and engineered 38 explosions. As many as 72 people died; 63 were wounded, and much damage was caused to property. In the same period the security forces and troops of the Ministry of the Interior have found 19 secret caches and seized 220 factory and home-made mines and explosive devices and 400 kg of explosives. Altogether 89 terrorists have been rounded up.

Asked about the allegations that booby-trapped toys and other banned means of warfare are used by Soviet and Afghan troops, General Omar said:

It is easy for specialists to establish the origin of these devices. First, NATO's standard plastic explosives are used in such booby traps, which is clear from their chemical composition and markings. Second, chemical and electronic fuses used by the terrorists are not produced either in the USSR or in Afghanistan. This is another indubitable proof. As for the charges that napalm is used in combat operations, they are militarily absurd: The Afghan mountains are not the Vietnamese jungle, where the Americans achieved a "good effect" with napalm bombs.

What we have here is both technical and political camouflage, General Omar continued. Booby traps in Afghanistan are the work of the CIA, which trains terrorists and supplies them with weapons. Its purpose is to scare the Afghan people and to smear the government of the Republic and the Soviet Union into the bargain.

AFGHAN REBELS 'TERRORIZE' PAKISTANI PASHTUNS

LD171216 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul December 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Kuzmin reports:

According to reports reaching here from Bajawur, north-western frontier province of Pakistan, Afghan counterrevolutionaries blew up the Gafur-Shah power generating substation which supplied with electricity Pashtun villages. The bandits destroyed several bridges connecting villages of the region. Using terror and repressions, the Pakistani authorities and Afghan counterrevolutionaries seek to force Pashtuns inhabiting the zone of free tribes in the Pakistani territory to stop the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries and not to prevent them from penetrating the Afghan territory.

A jirga held by the Bajawur population stated that repressive measures would not force Pashtuns to yield to the counterrevolutionaries. Participants in the jirga demanded that the authorities remove all the counterrevolutionary gangs from that area.

Ayub Hussein-Khan, one of the chiefs of the Turi tribe inhabiting that part of Pakistan, said in a BAKHTAR interview that the Pashtun tribes of Kurrama were faithful to their friendship with the Afghan people. He said that they had repeatedly urged Afghan refugees to return home where they would be given an opportunity to again start working for the benefit of their homeland.

Ayub Hussein-Khan emphasized that the policy pursued by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the revolutionary Afghan Government which was aimed at putting an end to the bloodshed and at national reconciliation was in line with the interest of all the Afghan people. He said that Pakistani Pashtuns would do their utmost for preventing Afghan counterrevolutionaries from disrupting a peaceful life of Afghan cities and villages.

BRIEFS

INDIAN SPORTS PROTOCOL -- New Delhi December 15 TASS -- A protocol signed here today provides for holding a variety of sporting events during the festivals of the USSR in India and of India in the USSR in 1987-1988. Under the document Soviet and Indian sportsmen will take part in competitions and exhibition performances in many sports to be staged in various cities of the two countries. Soviet spectators will be afforded the opportunity to familiarize themselves with such national Indian sports as Kho-Kho and Kabaddi. Soviet and Indian sportsmen will meet in track and field events, compete in chess, badminton, soccer, volleyball, field hockey, gymnastics and acrobatics. Photo exhibitions and the show of Soviet and Indian videotaped films dealing with sport will be organized. Speaking at the protocoal signing ceremony, S.K. Chaturvedi, secretary of the Department for the Affairs of Youth and Sport in the Ministry of Manpower Resources, expressed confidence that the holding of sporting events would make a substantial contribution to broadening ties in this field between the two countries, would spur a further development and strengthening of the relations of frienship and cooperation between the USSR and India. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 15 Dec 86 LD]

LIGACHEV VISIT TO VIETNAMESE CONGRESS CONTINUES

Economic Report Delivered

LD160743 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi December 16 TASS -- By TASS special correspondents Iliya Maslennikov and Andrey Nizamutdinov:

The 6th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam is in its second day of work today.

The delegates -- representatives of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia -- are discussing in an atmosphere of lofty responsibility and exactingness the political report of the CPV Central Committee and the guidelines of the country's socio-economic development in the current five-year period.

The report "On Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for 1986-1990" was delivered by Vo Van Kiet, member of the Politburo of the CPV Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of Vietnam's State Planning Committee.

In the past period, he said, the Vietnamese people accomplished tangible successes in building the material and technological basis of socialism and developing several national economic branches.

New progressive forms of economic management emerged and were being used at individual enterprises, he said. The number of skilled workers was increasing. These workers realized well the tasks facing the country's national economic complex.

"Considerable hardships and disproportions remain in the social and economic sphere," the speaker said. "Production growth rates do not as yet correspond to the republic's requirements, the five-year plan was not fulfilled in several key areas.

The party is to undertake vigorous, resolute measures and adopt a bold creative approach to the solution of outstanding problems."

He pointed out that "Vietnam will continue to abide by the fundamental principle of expanding steadily all-round economic cooperation with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community in various spheres and in diverse forms.

A fresh impetus will be given to the republic's participation in the international socialist division of labour, in the process of the economic integration of the CMEA member countries."

The forum of Vietnamese communists is continuing its work.

Nguyen Van Linh Remarks

LD181724 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi December 18 TASS -- TASS correspondents Mikhail Kalmykov, Ilya Maslennikov and Andrey Nizamutdinov report:

Closing the forum of the Vietnamese Communists here today, Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam said: "The 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam worked actively and industriously, in the spirit of high responsibility to the party and people." The congress expressed full agreement with views and directions contained in the Political Report of the CPV Central Committee and other documents. The congress was unanimous in adopting important resolutions aimed at changing the existing situation, overcoming difficulties facing the country and its successful onward movement. "Complete unity expressed at the congress," the general secretary went on to say, "enables us to state with joy the fact that the forum has justified the hopes of the party and the entire people, their desire for renovating the CPV's guiding activities."

"The 6th CPV Congress marked," Nguyen Van Linh said, "important changes in the process of continuity and renovation of the party leadership in the political, ideological and organizational aspects." The success of the congress is a very important basis for strengthening further cohesion and unity of the party and people. "We have many difficulties and trials in store," said the Vietnamese Communist leader, "and considerable efforts are needed to overcome them." The congress was distinguished for its spirit of cohesion and renovation, and it is necessary to devote all forces to the cause of successful realization of aims put forth by the Vietnamese party's forum: all-round stabilization of the social and economic situation and creation of additional prerequisites for socialist industrialization. "Nothing can interfere with our onward movement," pointed out the general secretary of the CPV Central Committee in conclusion.

Gorbachev Telegram to Nguyen

LD181718 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee.

The telegram says: Dear Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and myself personally, I cordially congratulate you on your election to the distinguished post of general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The Soviet Union has with great attention and a comradely disposition followed the work of the Sixth CPV Congress. A profound and friendly interest has been evoked by its innovative decisions directed at improving all aspects of the life of Vietnamese society. The implementation of these decisions will bring Vietnam to qualitatively new frontiers of socioeconomic development. Soviet Communists and all Soviet people assess highly the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples, which is founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

A significant contribution to ensuring peace and security on earth and above all in the Asia-Pacific region is being made by the close interaction of our countries in the international arena.

I sincerely wish you, dear Comrade Nguyuen Van Linh, all the leadership of the CPV, the Communists and the Vietnamese working people a successful fulfillment of the decisions of the sixth party congress.

Medvedev Addresses Rally

PM181337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Meetings on Vietnamese Soil"]

[Text] Hoa Binh, 17 Dec -- Today the CPSU delegation headed by Ye.K. Ligachev visited Hoa Binh city and inspected the hydroelectric complex on the Da River. The biggest hydroelectric power plant in Southeast Asia, with a capacity of around 2 million kilowatts, is being built by an international collective of Vietnamese and Soviet workers and engineers.

The Soviet guests visited the main sites of the impressive construction project, inspected the dam and the construction workers' settlement, and held businesslike talks with managers, workers, and specialists. They showed great interest in the construction progress, the implementation of the schedule for the commissioning of production facilities, and the quality of work. Talking to construction workers, Ye.K. Ligachev emphasized the great importance of the project for socialist Vietnam's national economic complex. Hoa Binh, he said, is a symbol of the indestructible Soviet-Vietnamese friendship whose traditions must be protected and augmented.

A Vietnamese-Soviet friendship rally, held at the local cultural center, was addressed by V.A. Medvedev, member of the CPSU delegation and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The hydroproject construction workers' collective, he noted, participated actively in the international socialist competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 6th Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress. Every success achieved in the course of the construction of the hydropower plant is vivid evidence of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

The most important and most essential concern today is building up socialism's potential, strengthening its prestige and influence in the international arena, consolidating the solidarity and unity of all democratic and progressive forces, and struggling resolutely to preserve and consolidate world peace and peoples' security. The Soviet program for creating a comprehensive system of international security and the concrete proposals set forth in the speeches of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev, including the speeches in Vladivostok and during his recent visit to India, are of invalulable importance for the whole world community.

The U.S. authorities, however, are stubbornly opposing the efforts of the USSR and the other socialist countries, feverishly trying to extend the arms race to space, and hatching plans for "Star Wars." As for the Soviet Union, it will continue to work firmly and unswervingly to strengthen peace, secure disarmament, and deliver the world from the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet people highly value fraternal Vietnam's support for this policy. The sincere friendship and close cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples is strengthening and developing with every passing year and its content is growing richer and richer. Their shared Marxist-Leninist ideology and loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism, the striving of our peoples to preserve and consolidate the traditional fraternal friendship which binds them together and to contribute their share to the consolidation of the positions of the forces of peace and socialism -- this is what characterizes the relations between our parties, countries, and peoples today.

We note with satisfaction, V.A. Medvedev emphasized, tht Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation is developing rapidly and dynamically. During the current 5-year period its volume will almost double in comparison with the previous 5-year period. This will be promoted by measures drawn up by both sides to enhance the effectiveness of our ties.

In the Soviet people, educated by the Leninist party, the Vietnamese people have always had and will continue to have a loyal and reliable friend, the CPSU Central Committee secretary said in conclusion. He wished the Hoa Binh hydroproject construction workers and the communists and people of fraternal Vietnam success in the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth CPV Congress and in the strengthening of the SRV as a reliable bulwark of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

The CPSU delegation presented the hydroproject construction workers' collective with a commemorative gift -- a portrait of V.I. Lenin.

Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, accompanied the delegation to Hoa Binh.

Ligachev Speaks at Reception

LD182027 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi December 18 TASS -- The Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam has signalled an important turning point in the revolutionary struggle waged by the Communist Party of Vietnam and the whole Vietnamese people, Nguyen Van Linh, secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam, said welcoming the foreign guests. He was addressing the reception given by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today in honour of the foreign delegations attending the Congress.

Present at the reception were also other leaders of the Communist Party and of the Vietnamese state, the CPSU delegation led by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and delegations of other parties.

The decisions taken at the Congress, Nguyen Van Linh continued, are notable for innovatory approach, meet the vital requirements and are a basis for strengthening the cohesion, mobilising the broad mass of the people for the fulfillment of the strategic tasks set by the congress.

The foreign guests highly evaluate and support the striving of the Communist Party of Vietnam for renovation, our party's struggle against imperialism and reactionary forces, against the nuclear weapons race, for peace, independence and sovereignty of the peoples of various regions of the world, including the Asian-Pacific region and South East Asia. Vietnam, the speaker stressed, will do its utmost to justify the trust of the comrades and friends all over the world.

Yegor Ligachev addressed the reception on behalf of the delegations of the fraternal parties.

The Congress, he said, proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere of high exactingness, in the spirit of realism and innovation, displayed political and theoretical maturity in approaching the resolution of the problems, [and] mapped out the key objectives of the party and the people in building socialism for the coming period. [paragraph continues]

The Congress has undoubtedly been a turning point in Vietnam's socio-political development, has made it possible to stabilise within the shortest time possible the economic situation and lay down a solid groundwork for the country's socialist reconstruction.

We appreciate the fact that the problems of ensuring peace and security have occupied a central place both in the speeches by the Vietnamese Communists and foreign guests. The Vietnamese Communists proclaimed as the main direction of their foreign policy activity the fight against the nuclear danger and the arms race, for disarmament, maintaining and strengthening universal peace, including in the Asian-Pacific region. Jointly with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea the SRV intends to work further perserveringly for normalising the situation in Indochina, strives to turn it into a zone of peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation. We are confident that Vietnam will further perform with honour the function of an outpost of socialism and peace in South East Asia, Yegor Ligachev stressed.

CPV Leaders Receive Ligachev

LD190951 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi December 19 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Yegor Ligachev, a member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was today received by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], and other party leaders.

Speaking on behalf of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the delegation cordially congratulated Nguyen Van Linh upon his election to the post of general secretary.

The Vietnamese leaders noted that the congress had formulated new approaches to the tasks facing the country and set the stage for deep-going reorganization and for a new mode of thinking. The fulfillment of the resolutions of the congress is creating good preconditions for the continued cohesion of the party and the people, for the accelerated advance of the country on the road of socialism and for improvements in the living standards.

The CPSU delegation informed the Vietnamese leaders of progress in the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 27th congress on accelerating the socio-economic development of Soviet society and reorganizing different aspects of social life, and also of the foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The Vietnamese leaders stated unconditional support for the domestic and foreign policies of the USSR. They spoke highly of the Soviet initiatives to avert the threat of nuclear war and safeguard peace and appreciated the Soviet Union's principled stand at the Reykjavik talks. The Vietnamese leaders approve the Soviet Government's statement of December 18, 1986, on the termination by the Soviet Union of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing after the first U.S. nuclear explosion next year as a response to the actions of the U.S. Administration, which continues to go ahead with its nuclear test programme to develop and build up new nuclear weapons. The Vietnamese leaders also spoke highly of the Soviet initiatives to ensure peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region and the Delhi declaration on the principles of a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world, signed during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to India.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet delegation invited Nguyen Van Linh to pay a visit to the Soviet Union in 1987. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Ligachev Presents Awards

LD190647 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0556 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Dec (TASS) -- Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented Orders of the October Revolution in Hanoi today to those eminent figures of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho, who were awarded for their active participation in the revolutionary movement and their great contribution to strengthening Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. Presenting the orders, Ye.K. Ligachev cordially congratulated those awarded on behalf of the CPSU delegation which had taken part in the work of the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam Congress.

FOREIGN POLICY SUPPORTED BY LAOS' SISOMPHON

PM181147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Laos: A High Opinion"]

[Text] Vientiane, 13 Dec -- The Lao people, together with all other peace-loving forces, support the Soviet Union's constructive, realistic foreign policy -- the aim of which is to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and ensure lasting peace, progress, and prosperity in the world.

This was stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent by Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) Supreme People's Council.

We rate highly the recent USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world, the Lao leader noted. It provides a clear assessment of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, which was an important political event in international life, a milestone in the struggle against the arms race and for the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons and elimination of the danger of war. The Soviet side's stance at the meeting in the Icelandic capital was frank and sincere. But because of the U.S. authorities' stubborn reluctance to heed the USSR's proposals, accords were not reached on questions pertaining to strict observance of the ABM Treaty, reducing strategic offensive armaments, and halting nuclear weapons tests.

At present, Sisomphon Lovansai pointed out, the Lao people are working enthusiastically to fulfill the decisions of the Fourth Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) Congress. As LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan stressed at the fourth congress, the LPDR's foreign policy course is directed against the arms race and toward the struggle for peace, stability, and cooperation among the peoples in the region and in the world as a whole.

We call upon the parliaments and peoples of all countries to join forces in the struggle for peace and to resolutely demand that the U.S. authorities follow the Soviet Union's example, take a sober view of reality, and take positive steps for world peace and security, Sisomphon Lovansai stressed.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF UK ENERGY SECRETARY WALKER

Arrives in Moscow

LD162002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1501 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow 14 Dec (TASS) -- Peter Walker, UK secretary of state for energy, has arrived in Moscow today as a guest of the USSR Government.

Describes Chernobyl Visit

LD181717 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1601 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec (TASS) -- The Soviet Union and Great Britain have reasserted their intention to render comprehensive assistance in the IAEA's activity to ensure measures for international security in the sphere of nuclear power engineering, said Peter Walker, UK secretary of state for energy. He spoke today at a meeting with Soviet and foreign journalists, which took place in the British Embassy in Moscow.

The spectacle of abandoned populated areas has of course created an unpleasant impression, said the minister. However, from what one has seen and heard during the visit to the Chernobyl atomic power station, the conclusion can be drawn that colossal and well-placed work has been done to restore the power station. As a result of an outstanding effort using all resources, the Soviet Union has been able to halt radioactive contamination and carry out a cleanup of the important areas, and to build a protective covering over the reactor where the accident happened. The destroyed reactor has ceased to be a source of pollution to the environment. Peter Walker recounted that during a visit to a number of sites at the atomic plant, he and the people accompanying him were dressed in special clothing and white overalls -- the usual clothing for workers at all the world's atomic power stations. Dosimeters showed a completely safe level of radiation.

The Soviet Union and Great Britain are countries which have an interest in the development of power engineering, the secretary said further. That is why the interest is understandable which they are showing in cooperation in this field. Petrochemicals, the gas industry, atomic power, oil extraction on the continental shelf, new technological processes, and automatic systems, which can eliminate human error -- these are some of the spheres in which, after the appropriate talks, it would be possible to conclude bilaterial agreements.

Answering journalists questions, the British secretary said that a great impression had been created on the participating countries in the IAEA by the frankness and completeness with which the Soviet Union had presented data on the accident and its consequences. He noted the significance of the forthcoming arrival in the Soviet Union of a delegation of British physicians who would be able to glean much useful information from their Soviet colleagues, particularly in the matter of studying the long-term consequences of radiation's effect on humans.

Meets Officials, Ends Visit

LD181728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1632 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec (TASS) -- The 3-day visit to the USSR by Peter Walker, Great Britain's secretary of state for energy, ended today.

Arriving as a guest of the Soviet Government, the secretary visited the area of the Chernobyl Atomic Power Station where he was given an opportunity to become acquainted with the results of scientific, technological, and other measures to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the station and in the adjoining areas. The guest visited the first and second power sets [blok] of the electricity station which have been put into service, and met and talked with the management and staff of the Chernobyl Atomic Power Station.

Peter Walker was received by Boris Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The guest was informed of major measures which have made it possible to conclude a particularly important stage in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl Atomic Power Station, to bring into use a complex of protective structures in the damaged reactor, as well as measures to ensure the safety and complete reliability of atomic power stations in the Soviet Union. The sides expressed themselves in favor of the further development of mutually beneficial Soviet-British cooperation and noted the good opportunities to increase this in various spheres.

The British secretary also had conversations with Anatoliy Mayorets, USSR minister of power and electrification; Nikolay Lukonin, USSR minister of atomic power engineering; Nikolay Lemayev, USSR minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry; and Guriy Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Concrete matters concerned with the development of scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, including in the field of the fuel and energy complex, were discussed.

In accordance with the final document of the special session of the general conference of the IAEA, which took place in September, both sides admit that atomic power engineering remains an important source of energy for social and economic development and stress that the maximum level of atomic safety continues to remain an important factor in the use of this source of energy.

In view of the fact that the final document insistently demands a strengthening of international cooperation, both on a bilateral and a multilateral basis, the sides reached an accord on strengthening bilateral contacts in the following spheres:

Safety of AES's, including automatic control systems;
Radiological protection, including means and methods of decontamination;
Means and methods of burying radioactive waste.

Bilateral discussion of these questions will take place in 1987.

The intention was confirmed of assisting the IAEA in its work to fulfill the latest international agreements, signed by both sides, on early notification and mutual assistance in the event of accidents at AES's. They reaffirm the central role of the IAEA, within the framework of its competence in promoting international cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy, including questions of safety and radiological protection.

Before leaving the Soviet Union by air, Peter Walker gave a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

TASS CITES LIBYAN REPORT ON CHAD SITUATION

LD181237 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 18 Dec 86

["Statement by Chad's Government" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tripoli December 18 TASS -- French Airforce aircraft have been bombing a number of cities and villages in the north of Chad since last morning, causing casualties among civilian population, says a statement by the Transitional National Unity Government [GUNT] of Chad, released by JANA news agency today. The raids are staged in preparation for a large-scale offensive whose plans have long been hatched by U.S. and French imperialism, the document says.

JANA reports that the French ambassador to Libya was summoned to the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison where a strong protest was stated to him over the escalation of French armed interference in Chad. It was stressed that the actions by French troops in the African country neighbouring on Libya created a direct threat to the security of the Libyan borders.

SYRIA URGES UN CONFERENCE ON TERRORISM

LD181951 MOSCOW TASS in English 1013 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] New York December 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

Syria has called for convening an international conference under the U.N. aegis to define terrorism and for setting up a representative preparatory committee for this. The call was made in a letter of the Syrian foreign minister, forwarded to the U.N. secretary general by the Syrian U.N. Mission on Wednesday.

Such a conference should be called in view of the need to combat terrorism and to oppose feverish attempts by the forces of imperialism and racism to conceal the difference between terrorism and the legitimate struggle of the peoples in order to use the pretext of struggle against terrorism for acts of aggression against sovereign states which pursue a policy unsuitable to them or refuse to yield to their pressure.

All this poses a serious danger to international relations and creates preconditions for an unlimited use of force contrary to the principles of international law, the U.N. Charter and U.N. resolutions. This also leads to the spread of international terrorism, increased international tensions, and jeopardizes international peace and security.

Syria called the United Nations' attention to the fact that the misinformation campaign being conducted lately in the international arena against national liberation movements and states supporting them, has reached such proportions that piracy and state terrorism are often pictured as "acts of legitimate self-defence" by imperialist and racist circles. But the people of the world regard state terrorism as the worst and most dangerous type of terrorism.

TASS NOTES U.S. SUPPLYING ARMS TO CHAD

LD182107 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 18 TASS -- The United States is urgently supplying 15 million dollars' worth of weapons and military equipment to the Habre regime in Chad, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State said here today.

In his words, the first shipment of weapons was sent December 4.

The spokesman also said that the United States maintained close contacts with France in that sphere.

PLEKHANOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS ZAMBIA

PM161459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Lusaka, 11 Dec -- Zambia's United National Independence Party (UNIP) is proud of its relations with the CPSU, Grey Zulu, its secretary general, has stated here. Receiving a CPSU delegation headed by A.N. Plekhanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kurgan CPSU Obkom, which is visiting here in accordance with the plan for CPSU-UNIP ties, he noted with satisfaction the successful development of cooperation between the two parties in all spheres.

G. Zulu spoke highly of the Soviet Union's efforts in the struggle to achieve world peace and avert the threat of nuclear war. Zambia, he said, joins with all those who advocate peace and the destruction of lethal weapons. We all live on the same planet, and if a nuclear catastrophe were to occur, every country and people would suffer. The UNIP secretary general stressed the urgent need to ban nuclear weapons and in this context noted the great importance of the peace initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Speaking about the situation in southern Africa, G. Zulu pointed out that the region's main problems are the existence of the apartheid regime and the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the racists' troops. The Pretoria authorities, the UNIP secretary general said, are doing their utmost to destabilize the situation in the "frontline" states; their troops are in southern Angola, they support terrorists in Mozambique, and they train saboteurs for subversive activity against Zambia, Zimbabwe, and other countries in the region. Apartheid must be done away with, G. Zulu stated. The peoples of Namibia and South Africa will be victorious and gain their freedom and independence.

CUBAN PARTY SECRETARY WRITES ON ECONOMIC GAINS

PM261632 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by Julian Rizo Alvarez, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, under the rubric "Life in the Fraternal Parties": "Loyalty to the Great Goal"]

[Text] Havana -- This year was particularly noteworthy for the first socialist state in the western hemisphere. The republic is living according to the decisions of the Third Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress. The delegates have dispersed across the country, but the party forum is, figuratively speaking, continuing its work. Throughout the republic the draft party program approved by the congress is being discussed. Discussion has taken place in primary party and communist youth organizations and at workers' meetings and rural assemblies. This process will be completed at a special session of congress delegates, which is to ratify the final version of the document.

At all levels of party leadership -- from the Central Committee to the grassroots components -- work is being stepped up with a view to studying more profoundly the plans adopted for the country's further progress, and to launch the implementation of these plans accordingly. The basis for this is the strategic tasks formulated in the draft party program, as well as the guidelines contained in the Basic Guidelines for the Socioeconomic Development of Cuba in 1986-1990. The Island of Freedom is in the grip of intensive creative activity. This convincingly confirms the militancy and critical mood which marked the work of the third party congress.

The republic's leadership is telling the masses with the utmost directness about certain unfavorable features which characterize the financial and economic situation in the country. This means, first, the negative influence of a natural and climatic factor like Hurricane Kate, which struck Cuba last year. Despite every effort to replace the export stocks of sugar as far as possible, the natural disaster still led to a reduction in those stocks. Moreover, the fall in average world oil prices reduced our currency revenue from the sale of a certain proportion of this raw material. The fall in the dollar exchange rate also had a negative effect on Cuba's trade ties with capitalist states.

These circumstances affect the republic's spending power, as well as the potential for reviewing a number of questions of foreign debt with all their complexities and contradictions. These factors further complicate the fulfillment of tasks for the current 5-year plan, which are already highly intensive. Hence the crucial nature of the historic challenge, which we have taken up with understanding, confidence in our forces, initiative, and persistence; which we have taken up so as not to have to renounce the substance of our plans and so as to be able to advance as successfully as possible even in such difficult conditions. In working in this direction, we are armed by the ideas put forward in Comrade F. Castro's speeches at the ceremony to mark the anniversary of the victory at Playa Giron, at the nationwide meeting with chairmen of agricultural cooperatives, and at the conference of party, economic, and trade union leaders from more than 900 enterprises in Havana. These ideas continue, so to speak, the series of bold intentions put forward in the report at the party congress. They mobilize us to develop widely ideological education work aimed at deepening the Cubans' revolutionary consciousness and resolutely combating negative phenomena and all kinds of distortions and deviations in society's life.

All the above reveals still more the increased responsibility of leadership organs and grassroots party organizations on the implementation of tasks put forward by the PCC Congress.

A series of extraordinary plenums of provincial and municipal party committees ended in the summer. Meetings of primary organizations were also held. The purpose of these measures is to deepen the understanding of the causes of negative features, to analyze self-critically where and how they are manifested, and also to propose the most effective, reasonable steps toward the unconditional attainment of long-term targets along the historical path begun by our revolution.

Speaking of this, we have repeatedly noted one important aspect. For the party to be able to fulfill its functions in terms of orientation, political leadership, ideological education, and control, a purposeful improvement is needed in the work of the administrative and technical personnel of enterprises and ministries, and their territorial subdivisions. Consequently, the priority avenue of the party's cadre policy should be the strengthening of management components. It is necessary to entrust the fulfillment of the main tasks to the most talented and experienced workers.

Another important avenue of our efforts, including efforts to ensure party control of administrative activity, is the struggle for effective implementation of the leadership role of grassroots party components in the labor collectives. For many years this work has been, so to speak, fragmented. This was due to the incorrect methodology used in checking progress in the implementation of production plans. The widespread parallelism between the political and economic leadership was also a hindrance.

Incorrect or insufficiently effective methods of work are being painstakingly eliminated from our practice, with considerable difficulty, of course. All the same, primary party organizations are exercising collective political leadership more successfully.

In Cuba today, more significance is attached not only to the final results of a particular harvesting campaign but also to its components. The question of how human, technical, and natural factors are revealed in the end results is constantly on our minds; their relationship with the entire range of socioeconomic conditions is being studied.

Profound changes are now taking place both at state enterprises and in agricultural cooperatives. It is a question of purposefully reinforcing them as economic units in an integrated system of management and planning.

We must make substantial progress in improving the style and methods of party work at all levels. The party's links with worker and peasant collectives, with the scientific and technical intelligentsia, and with workers in the administrative apparatus and the service sphere are becoming ever more effective.

Today, despite the many complex problems, we can note many achievements in all spheres of production activity, health care, culture, sport, and services. There are gratifying successes in the work of local organs of people's power. The report to the party congress presented the favorable results of economic development which enabled us to characterize the last 5-year plan as fruitful.

At the beginning of the year Cuba's agriculture, not counting the sugarcane plantations, gave an increase in output of 5.5 percent compared with last year's indicators. Livestock output increased 4.4 percent. The volume of capital construction increased by 12 percent. Industry, excluding the sugar industry, increased the level of output by 7.4 percent, and now accounts for some 45 percent of the entire gross national product. In other words, very important prerequisites for our further development are being realized.

Despite unfavorable climatic conditions, the republic's sugar refineries coped with the planned targets on the whole. The volumes of processed sugarcane were just over 2 million tons more than expected. Overall, Cuba's global social product in recent months was 3.6 percent more than in the corresponding period last year.

The production of computer hardware components is improving in the country, and the output of color televisions is expanding. Intensive work is under way in saving raw materials, fuel, electricity, and various spare parts. Some 45 percent of the spare parts used in the republic are now made there.

Considerable successes have been achieved by Cuba in the mechanization of crop farming, livestock raising, forestry, and citrus growing. Coffee and cocoa production is again gathering pace. Land irrigation and antierosion methods have been perfected.

Notable results have been achieved in the sphere of automation of a number of production processes, and also in the development of modern communications systems. There are successes in the work of light industry, the food industry, retail trade, public transport, and tourism. It must be noted that the introduction of the results of scientific and technical progress in all sectors of production and services is expanding.

In discussing their achievements Cubans never forget the noble assistance of Soviet specialists. We are always grateful to the CPSU and the Soviet people for this. It should be stressed that in the last 5 years deliveries of Cuban goods to the socialist countries have reached 85.4 percent of all our exports. The proportion of our imports from the community states runs to almost the same figure. In a word, the fulfillment of international commitments to our friends has unconditional priority in Cuba.

The Cuban people are particularly proud of their successes in the sphere of education and health care. On the basis of the results of the last academic year, the number of students in all levels of public education was in excess of 787,000. All Cuban children and young men and women enjoy the advantages of free education based on the most up-to-date, revolutionary teaching methods and the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

This year another 2,550 doctors and 545 stomatologists graduated from Cuban VUZ's. As a result we have an increased number of specialists in these fields: For each of them there are respectively 441 and 1,983 inhabitants of the country. Diagnostic and therapeutic work in women's medical institutions has been expanded and new methods of treating diseases have been introduced. There are marked successes in the sphere of surgery and general medicine.

There are positive results from the experience of the creation of a new contingent of "family doctors," who serve all inhabitants in a particular district or settlement in a rural locality. There are 5.3 hospital beds for every 1,000 Cubans. Care of the elderly in specialized medical institutions is improving.

Socialist Cuba's defense capability has been strengthened significantly. The combat morale of the servicemen of our revolutionary armed forces and the fighters of the territorial formations of the people's militia is strengthening. The prestige of organs of public order and state security is increasing.

Our revolutionary commitment, based on Marxist-Leninist teaching, is an insuperable ideological barrier for the opponent. It is inaccessible to ideological saboteurs and champions of all kinds of hostile trends. Firmly following the principles of proletarian internationalism, Cuba comes out in the world arena in indissoluble solidarity and genuine unity with the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia. [paragraph continues]

As is known, these peoples are waging a just struggle in the harsh conditions of the crisis of capitalism, and under the negative influence of U.S. protectionist measures and constantly falling prices for the main export products of the developing countries. The Island of Freedom supports those who fight against imperialism, and for the observance of human rights and of every people's inalienable right to independence.

Our cohesion with national liberation movements and unity with communist parties throughout the world, and above all the countries of the community of which Cuba forms a part, is strengthening from year to year. Relations with them are characterized by solidarity and invariable sincerity.

In speaking of the fraternity and unbreakable bonds which bind Cuba to the Soviet Union and the CPSU, we turn once again to the report to our party's third congress. This reflects profoundly and concisely the unfading significance of Soviet-Cuban relations. "As the first socialist country," it was noted from the lofty platform of our congress, "possessing tremendous economic potential and undoubted military might, and remaining loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the USSR is a decisive integral part of the historical forces of today. The CPSU, which plays the leading and guiding role in this movement, is our closest friend, our truest political ally."

The 27th CPSU Congress and the Third PCC Congress drew up the strategy for our parties for the years to come. It is a question of a crucial period which will be the prelude to a new age, a new millenium. Our parties mobilize the masses to creative labor for the sake of the consistent strengthening of socialism and communism, and for the sake of peace.

Cuban communists are fully determined to ensure in practice everything necessary to follow the planned path and mark the onset of the 21st century with the successful completion of socialist building in America's first free territory. This will be a worthy legacy to hand on to future generations.

SOKOLOV GREETS RAUL CASTRO ON FORCES JUBILEE

PM051135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 86 Second Edition p 1

[Defense Minister Sokolov message to Cuba's Raul Castro Ruz]

[Text] To Army General Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself personally, I cordially congratulate you and all Cuban servicemen on the noteworthy jubilee of the 30th anniversary of the FAR.

During the years of their existence, the armed forces of the Island of Freedom have traveled a great and glorious path of development and have shown their devotion to the ideals of peace and progress and constant readiness to defend their motherland against external encroachments. I wish you and the FAR personnel further successes in strengthening Cuba's defense capability and ensuring its successful progress along the path of building socialism. May the indestructible friendship between our fraternal peoples and armies strengthen and develop!

Communist greetings,
Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

STUDENTS, 'HOOLIGANS' PROTEST KAZAKH CP DECISIONS

LD181556 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Alma-Ata December 18 TASS -- A group of students, incited by nationalistic elements, last evening and today took to the streets of Alma-Ata expressing disapproval of the decisions of the recent plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Hooligans, parasites and other anti-social persons made use of this situation and resorted to unlawful actions against representatives of law and order. They set fire to a food store, to private cars and insulted townspeople.

Meetings at factories, plants, establishments of higher education, in other work collectives, as well as conferences of party and Komsomol activists of the city and districts were held. They supported the decisions of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, condemned the totally unwarranted actions of the group of students and declared for the adoption of resolute measures against the hooligans and for the restoration of complete order in the city. The actions taken in this direction are supported by the working people. They are actively taking part in the measures carried out by government and party bodies. All enterprises, institutions, educational establishments, stores, utilities and city transport are working normally.

[Identical versions of this report were also carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 18 December, Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT (near the end of the "Vremya" newscast, where it was an announcer-read report with no accompanying video), Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 0210 GMT on 19 December, Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1557 GMT on 18 December, and Moscow International Service in Slovak at 1800 GMT on 18 December. In addition, Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2200 GMT, Prague Television Service in Czech at 2100 GMT, Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1730 GMT, ADN International Service in German at 2112 GMT, and Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1825 GMT on 18 December carry reports that cite the TASS report without further comment.]

Situation 'Normalized'

LD191036 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- Asked about events in Alma-Ata, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told a press conference here today:

"Some people there did not understand from the beginning what happened at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of Kazakhstan's Communist Party. Several hundred students took to the streets.

All would have been well had it not been for interference by hooligans who sought to use the circumstance for staging disorders in the city.

The situation in Alma-Ata has been normalized now. Meetings of party activists are currently being held in the Republic, and the absolute majority of them approve of the plenum's decisions."

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman drew attention to the fact that the report of the Kazakhstan events was published without delay. "This is in keeping with the new style of our leadership. This is another example of the frankness and openness that were proclaimed at the 27th congress of our party."

Deaths, Injuries Reported

AU191042 Paris AFP in English 1036 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Sylvie Kauffmann report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, Dec 19 (AFP) -- Riots in Alma-Ata over the sacking of the local Communist Party leader left a "number of people dead and injured", a journalist in the capital of the Central Asian Republic said on Friday.

The journalist at KAZAKHSTAN PRAVDA, the local party daily, said the trouble had lasted from Wednesday morning until Thursday evening. It had begun with students, who were later joined by young workers, she said.

Jean-Paul Batisse, a French-language teacher at Alma-Ata university said in another telephone interview that the city centre was quiet when he went for a walk on Thursday evening and that he had not seen remains of fire or damaged cars. He said he had not noticed an increased police or military presence.

The riots followed student demonstrations against Tuesday's removal of local party leader Dinmukhamed Kunayev, a Kazakh, and his replacement by a Russian, Gennadiy Kolbin, 59.

Mr. Kunayev, a senior member of the Soviet Politburo and a close associate of former Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, had been Kazakhstan Communist Party first secretary for 22 years. [passage omitted citing TASS]

The journalist at KAZAKHSTAN PRAVDA, in charge of the "answers to readers' questions" section, said that "at first" the demonstrations were not taken "too seriously."

"We thought students were having fun but then other people, including young workers, joined the students," she said, adding that although the situation was now calm, "we must remain vigilant."

Mr. Batisse, the French-language teacher, said he had not witnessed the demonstrations or riots and that none of his students had missed class in the past few days. He also said that he had been told of a limited student demonstration Wednesday and also that no one was injured.

SAKHAROV, BONNER ALLOWED TO RETURN TO MOSCOW

LD191009 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0936 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, December 19 (TASS) -- "I would like to officially inform the correspondents here that Academician Sakharov has asked the Soviet leadership for permission to move to Moscow," USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Vladimir Petrovskiy said.

"The request was considered by the appropriate organizations, including the Academy of Sciences and administrative bodies. In particular, they took into account the fact that Academician Sakharov has been staying in Gorkiy for a lengthy period of time. As a result of the study of this request it was decided to permit Academician Sakharov to return to Moscow. At the same time the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a decision to pardon citizen Bonner. This means that Academician Sakharov and Bonner have the possibility to return to Moscow and Academician Sakharov has the possibility actively to join academic life now in the Moscow stream [napravleniye] of the Academy of Science's activity".

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY

PM181745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 86 First Edition p 3

[Editorial Article: "On the 80th Anniversary of L.I. Brezhnev's Birth"]

[Text] It is 80 years since the birthday of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev (1906-82).

He was born in the city of Dneprodzerzhinsk, into a worker's family. Like many of his contemporaries, as a youth he went to work in a plant. After graduating from a farming and land management tekhnikum, he worked in the countryside, where the difficult tasks of cooperativizing the peasantry were being resolved at that time. After that, he went back to working in a plant, then to study in the metallurgical institute, and then did army service in the Transbaykal region. In 1931 L.I. Brezhnev joined the All-Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks). Shortly before the war he was promoted to responsible party work. In 1939 he was elected secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom.

The mortal clash with fascism was the most serious and severe test in the destiny of the generation of Soviet people to which L.I. Brezhnev belonged. From July 1941 through the end of the war he was in the ranks of the active army.

One splendid episode in his military career was the fighting at Novorossiysk in 1943. The Soviet troops held a small bridgehead on the banks of Novorossiysk (Tsemesskaya) Bay, which came to be called "Malaya Zemlya." L.I. Brezhnev, chief of the 18th Army Political Section, was with the fighters in the bridgehead.

He took part in the fighting for Rostov-na-Donu and Kerch and in the Ukraine, and in the battles to liberate the peoples of Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary; he also marched across Red Square in the victors' parade in 1945.

In the postwar years L.I. Brezhnev was one of those who restored "Zaporozhstal" and the Dneproges. He headed the party committees of Zaporozhye and Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts, and was leader of the party organization of Moldavia. In the fifties he worked as second and then first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

Later, as secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he took part in the organization and preparation of the first spaceflights. From 1957 he was a member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium. L.I. Brezhnev was elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (1960-1964 and 1977-1982). From October 1964 L.I. Brezhnev was first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and from 1966 to the end of his life he worked as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In implementing the decisions of the 23d-26th party congresses, Soviet people achieved appreciable advances in the economy, culture, and the social sphere. Our people's labor secured military-strategic parity -- which substantially curtailed imperialism's ability to unleash nuclear war. Steps were taken toward normalizing interstate relations and a start was made on the policy of detente. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held in 1975, which was convened at the Soviet Union's suggestion, was a major milestone in the history of the struggle for peace and against nuclear war.

In other words, in that period our material and other possibilities increased appreciably, and socialism's potential was strengthened. However, in the latter years of L.I. Brezhnev's life and activity, unobjective appraisals of what had been achieved became widespread. Despite the fact that the economic situation had altered, the full acuity and urgency of restructuring the management of the national economy, transferring the economy to intensive methods of development, and actively utilizing the achievements of scientific and technical progress in the national economy were not recognized. The quest for ways of achieving progress was considerably hindered by habitual schemes and formulas, which did not reflect the new realities. A division between word and action became apparent. There was a lack of purposefulness and resolve in practical actions.

This led to a situation whereby in the seventies and the early eighties the pace of economic growth declined appreciably. Negative processes in distributive relationships caused great concern in the party and among the people. Many negative phenomena of a social and a spiritual-moral order emerged in the economy as a consequence of the situation which had taken shape.

All this was to a considerable degree the consequence of major shortcomings in the activity of party and state organs. A mood of self-satisfaction and total license and a tendency to embellish the real state of affairs became widespread. Demandingness in cadre selection and placement and in cadres' responsibility for the work assigned to them diminished. At the same time, the absence of consistent democracy, extensive openness, criticism and self-criticism, and effective control did not permit negative phenomena to be exposed in a timely fashion or decisive struggle to be waged against that which was slowing down Soviet society's progress. These processes were also reflected in ideological and propaganda work, where formalism took root and alienation from reality became typical.

The party and the people gradually came to understand the need for changes for the better and for energetic practical action. Steps were taken toward strengthening discipline, order, and organization after the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. By the spring of 1985, the party had profoundly analyzed the situation in society. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum advanced the strategy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development -- the strategy of the sharp turn, of renewal, of the revolutionary restructuring of all spheres of social life. This line was comprehensively elaborated and developed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The party is profoundly confident of the correctness of the course it has elaborated, which enjoys the support of Soviet people. The guarantee of its successful implementation is persistent work, the unity of the party and the people, and vigorous, cohesive action by all the working people.

THEATER CHIEF CRITICIZES BUREAUCRATIC TUTELAGE

PM171115 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 6 Dec 86 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed account of "Report by K.Yu. Lavrov, chairman of the Organizing Committee of the USSR Union of Theatrical Societies" at 5 December founding congress of the union in Moscow: "The Theater and Society in an Age of Revolutionary Changes"]

[Text] The all-union congress of theater figures has met at an unusual, amazing time. on the party's initiative changes have begun in the country which to a decisive degree determine and color both every day that we live through and our long-term prospects. It is striking how little time has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th party congress and how much has been packed into this time. Years seem to have passed, and we seem to be living in a new epoch -- the party has imparted such dynamism and intensiveness to our movement and our development. There is no denying that many people believed at first that we were living simply under conditions of new campaigns and new initiatives. I must say that even today we still have quite a few such people, and it would be unnatural if they suddenly disappeared one fine morning. But today the majority of our people are sure that revolutionary changes are taking place. We see how more and more people in all social strata of our society, instead of being the objects of change, are becoming the subjects and creators of change. A new social climate prevails in the country, and concepts such as "acceleration," "quality," "restructuring," "need for new mentality," and "new thinking" are proving to be not sonorous names of "campaigns" but precise designations of what we all must do to raise our life, the life of the people and of each individual Soviet person to a new level, when the words will not be at variance with deeds, and deeds will produce a result in both the material and the spiritual sphere that can be seen and felt by each and everyone. We have entered into a period when words are again given their true meaning. However, all this is not coming easily -- not at all easily. A real social struggle is being waged. Although it is not of an antagonistic nature, it is of great intensity and complexity, because the struggle is being waged not only against those who are accustomed to living in the old way, who are incapable of any restructuring, who do not want it, and who are unwilling to give up their privileges, but also in the hearts of those who sense, who have come to believe in the life-giving force of the party's ideas, who see the shortcomings and errors, and who thirst for changes but who cannot overcome or find it hard to overcome the great force of habit! It is not for nothing that the saying goes: "Habit is second nature!" A Russian writer of the past said: "Loving your own people means hating the shortcomings which prevent them from becoming a model nation of the world." That is a good formula which accurately indicates where our hatred should be directed -- at our very own shortcomings. It is a formula of active love, love not in words but in deeds.

This is why the party, not leaving aside a single sphere or social stratum and rejecting the very concept of untouchability, has subjected the entire state of society to merciless analysis in such analytical depth and with such fearlessness. It has raised on high the significance, strength, and might of such Leninist levers as democracy and social justice!

The speaker described Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with leaders of the republic delegations and leading masters of the theater, held on the eve of our congress and attended by Comrades Ye.K. Ligachev and A.N. Yakovlev. That meeting gave us a very great deal. The main thing it gave us was confidence that the party's adopted policy of the revolutionary renewal of life is continuing and will continue, no matter what our adversaries may say. It gives us strength, increases boldness in assuming responsibility for our work ourselves, and gives us confidence that everything healthy, new, and talented will be backed by the party and any initiative aimed at improving the cause for which we are answerable will not be stifled...

Since the 27th party congress the rather dry and yet precise term as "the human factor" has entered our life. The party has rightly pointed out that we make plainly inadequate use of each person's creative potential and that reserves of tremendous capacity are concealed right here. Our burgeoning managerial structures have taken too much on themselves and trusted too little in the working person, his initiative, his desire to create, and his potential for self-management. When someone else constantly decides things for a person, his creative principle flags and the soil is wetted for various social diseases such as alcoholism, total lack of spirituality, indifference to people, disregard of work results and moral categories, and the erosion of the moral ideal. The party has urged the entire people to rise to a new level in their historical development, to scale new heights in all spheres. To enter the 21st century as a model country of the world which has headed the struggle against the threat of the self-destruction of life stemming from the dark misanthropic forces of imperialism and which has won that struggle not only for survival but also for a life worthy of all the peoples of thw world.

Our art -- the theater, the speaker went on to note, may be regarded both as a unique model of society and as a laboratory in which various social structures are tested for strength, where the moral parameters of our contemporary person are studied, and where he is taught respect for the past and given an opportunity to look into his future. But, as Chekhov said, in order to make man better he must be shown what he is. This is why our chief task has been and still is to reflect the present, although, strictly speaking, whatever we stage -- a classic or a modern play -- if it is true art, it is always contemporary. Mankind was not born today, nor have our peoples just emerged. Love for and interest in our past are growing in the country. We take the spiritual values of the past as the foundation of our future and for use today, extending their range. People come to the theater for rest and recreation but they must leave it thoughtfully! -- this is how our task was defined by the great Stanislavskiy!

We have met today, the speaker stressed, because we have sensed trouble in our theater home and this has generated an urgent need to create some new community of theater people, a new association which, no longer in the usual consultative manner but with the right of a casting vote, will bear full responsibility for the creative process and its end result, the performance, and consequently for all the details and components of theatrical art. This responsibility is to be borne jointly and in parallel with cultural organs under the party's leadership.

We have met today because, for all the diversity and richness of our national theatrical cultures, we clearly see the need to resolve the central problems of the theater together and on an all-union scale. We do have things to be proud of. The Soviet theater has gained worldwide recognition. We are proud of our best theaters and outstanding masters of Soviet theatrical art. But today it is necessary not only to speak about successes which are universally known, but mainly to focus our attention on the problems facing us, on the tasks which our new union will have to solve. Now is the time for this. This is what the party teaches us by its own example.

Preparing this congress, the speaker went on, as a representative forum which will found the Union of Theatrical Societies, and even by publishing the union's draft model statutes, we have opened the congress under changed circumstances, because we live in an age which is really distinguished by revolutionary pace. And it is wonderful that life, living life, and the desire for self-management by the people and for real participation in the country's fate are engendering a storm of initiative. The 15th Congress of the All-Russian Theatrical Society, our country's largest theatrical society, decided to transform itself into the RSFSR Union of Theatrical Figures. Obviously the all-union theatrical forum will constitute a corresponding association and structure, even down to the actual title.

The speaker went on to dwell in detail on questions relating to play writing. Art is a method of interpreting life, he said. And therefore it is necessary to talk abut the artistic level at which a given play reflects life or interprets reality. Moreover, the evaluation of a given play must be approached historically. Yes, they did play their role, the plays of the age of industrialization, although to a modern eye they owed much to the agitation theater of the civil war, to the militant "Blue Shirt" theater, but the young Soviet culture through the lips of Lunacharskiy had already abandoned the slogan "Back to Ostrovskiy," which was a call to scale the heights of world artistic culture. The hard and often dramatic prewar years generated crisis phenomena in drama writing and brought to life the notorious theory of absence of conflict, anecdotal struggle between the good and the excellent, and retreat from the task of reflecting real life.

But as soon as the memorable date of 22 June 1941 came to pass, Soviet play writing, together will all literary genres, came to the motherland's defense and sacredly fulfilled its duty. The famous plays of the Patriotic War time answered the audience's most pointed questions both at the front and in the rear, raised the people's morale and the servicemen's spirit, and honestly explained the reasons for the hard months of our retreat. But this is what is striking. When evil is concentrated in a clearly visible enemy, however hard the times, our drama speaks the truth and gives actors and producers abundant material for a performance to bring the house down. But when it is time for self-analysis and self-criticism, for exposing the flaws and shortcomings in our life, here we frequently give up, reflect only some part of life on the stage, and we are afraid to make an in-depth analysis of causes and to introduce new characters to the stage.

After the war negative phenomena predominated in the development of play writing. A process of concentrating the entire sphere of play writing in the hands of cultural organs, and ministries above all, took place. The creativity of the playwright was gradually separated from the creativity of the theater. The figure of the middleman took up position between the theater and the playwright. Ministries and their theater administrations essentially took over the functions not oly of editors but also of censors.

This process was checked but not eliminated in the mid-sixties, following the 20th party congress. This period produced a whole galaxy of talented playwrights who spoke a new language, brought new heroes to the stage, and addressed the problems of man's moral condition.

The phenomena of stagnation and immobility in the seventies also affected our theatrical work. Conditions for playwrights' creative work and for the discovery of talented new authors deteriorated, and their separation from theaters increased. People started to emerge in the apparatus who really believed that they were the ones who wrote plays.

Subject planning gained the upper hand. It was done simply. People took 5-year plans, annual plans for the development for the national economy, or lists of approaching memorable dates, and drew up lists of subjects to be used when commissioning plays. Large sums of money were wasted -- millions of rubles. Demand generated supply. A large number of authors appeared with only a mediocre knowledge of play-writing techniques, writing according to the principle "Ask, and it shall be done." Contracts were concluded with them. Matters reached the point of absurdity. There were years when, out of every 100 plays acquired and duplicated by the Ministry of Culture, 95 gathered dust on the shelves and only 5 were staged in theaters.

Everyone knows that no self-respecting theater ever made use of plays from this stock. [paragraph continues]

Across all the obstacles and despite all the prohibitions, they strove to establish ties -- modest maybe, but direct nevertheless -- with the author. Everyone read in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA about people in the actual ministries of culture in several union republics who wrote plays, either by themselves or with someone else's help, and used their official standing to push them onto the stages of local theaters. A painful process developed of editing plays by talented playwrights, involving an incomprehensible struggle against the text, a struggle against individual exchanges, phrases, and subject developments. Meanwhile, a number of plays which have now been presented on our stage were simply banned or shelved, and many productions were never put on.

And the theatrical societies never spoke out for the plays, did not defend a single one of them! They did not have the right to.

And yet, despite all these obstructions and dead ends, at times drama not only kept up with but even led important social processes.

Was it not dramatic art in a whole series of plays devoted to man in production that first raised the question of ostentation, data padding, direct deception of oneself and the state, and the tremendous moral harm that all these phenomena do to the Soviet people!

Despite everything, drama obstinately wanted to reflect real life and real conflicts. However, owing to the unnatural combination of the bureaucratic apparatus with the creative process and the decisive influence of the former on the latter, the influx of a considerable group of talented young playwrights (and some who had already had time almost to grow old) into play writing was held back for 10 years. Yes, they all differed in talent, in age, and in their chosen subjects, but they brought to the stage people from those social strata which had been denied representation on it. In the same way as the appearance of Vampilov's best play on the capital's stage was held back for a whole decade in the past, numerous instances created numerous difficulties in the way of the new drama.

Therefore, when we are asked why we need a creative union, invested with the right and responsibility to lead the creative process in parallel with cultural organs, the answer has to be: So that nothing like this occurs ever again and the destiny of play writing is decided in theaters and by theater people instead of behind the closed doors of countless offices; decided competently, publicly, and democratically.

Describing the problem of producers' creativity, the speaker noted that it was precisely the producer who today is not only an interpreter of drama but also, in the best cases, the author of the production. Although great producers do not make up a mass profession, Russia's great producers Stanislavskiy, Nemirovich-Danchenko, Meyyerkhold, Vakhtangov, Tairov, and others; the Ukraine's Les Kurbas; Latvia's Eduard Smilgis; Georgia's Kote Mardzhanishvili and Sandro Akhmeteli; Armenia's Vartan Adzhemyan; and many others have exerted an influence on the development of Soviet and world theater which cannot be overestimated.

The producer, as represented by the best examples, is truly the soul of the theater, the soul of the collective, its educator, ideologue, and teacher.

Soviet producers are recognized far beyond our country's borders, and our masters are increasingly often invited to stage productions in other countries. [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless, the state of the producer profession, particularly the position of chief producers, cannot satisfy us. We are not talking about the talented and outstanding masters who, fortunately, can be found in our theater, but about the "standard" producer who may be working in any one of the hundreds of theaters in the RSFSR and the other republics.

It has been emphasized that a process of deterioration of both the human and professional qualities of people in this key theatrical profession has occurred in the last 15 years. The producer was increasingly being transformed from the ideological leader, teacher, and production director of a company into just a stage manager. A nomadic tribe of producers was formed, and the frequency with which both regular and chief producers succeeded one another in tens and hundreds of theaters was becoming threatening. Things reached the point where every season dozens of theaters were left totally without chief producers. Cultural organs hurriedly tried to patch the torn fabric.

It is no secret that the teaching process in theatrical production faculties leaves much to be desired. Attention is no longer given actually to the personal, human qualities of those to be entrusted with the unlimited power over actors which stems from the nature of the theater. To use modern concepts, it is precisely the human factor that has been neglected in the prevailing system of selecting, training, and -- the main point -- appointing chief producers. So there are many among today's producers who should not have chosen that profession, who possess little culture and have a narrow outlook, who are inclined toward demagoguery, people who are essentially apolitical, cruel, and inhuman. It happens that these people possess abilities and even talent as directors, but is that really enough? I will take the liberty of paraphrasing Dostoyevskiy, who said that the entire happiness of mankind is not worth the tears of a single child. Not even a good production is worth the crippling of an actor's future or the degrading of human dignity -- things which are, alas, frequently encountered in the rehearsal process and are sometimes passed off as legitimate drawbacks [izderzhki] in a producer's character. A boor cannot be an artist.

There has also been another side to the prevailing flawed practice of appointing producers: mistrust of young people. For years young and clearly talented producers roamed and still roam "from Kerch to Vologda," although it has long been clear to the theatrical public and to the most expert theatrical criticism that they have earned the right to head a theater. But, no. Chief producers who might once have been artistes but have now ceased to be can sit for decades and mess up theaters, but nevertheless they will not give up their chairs. If he is lucky, a "young" producer will get his own theater when he is approaching 40 or 50.

It is true that the situation has changed somewhat in the recent past. It has changed under pressure from the overall atmosphere of restructuring. The opening of seven new theaters has been announced in the capital, and the Moscow administration is switching several nonprofessional collectives to full financial autonomy. This is a bold and useful step -- a new facet is emerging in the competitive process, in the artistic competition that theatrical art needs and that stimulates its quest.

It also happens that someone clearly unsuitable is appointed as chief producer, the entire theatrical public sees and knows that he is unsuitable, but he is nevertheless appointed. He is liked, he is liked -- and that is all! He is convenient, pliant, and will get the shows on stage on time. Never mind that they will be soon cancelled from the repertoire: That is umimportant; he does not annoy people.

And the entire system of training, selecting, and appointing producers needs fundamental renewal and restructuring: Particular emphasis in this context was placed on the tasks of the new union, which is called upon, jointly with the organs of culture, to implement is new policy and to introduce a new system of educating and appointing to all our theaters producer-artists with a clear-cut ideological and artistic stance, to participate in it, and to elaborate effective forms of aesthetic and ethical control of the entire producer corps. This control will be exercised in the union without fail collectively, under conditions of openness and democracy.

But the chief character in the theater, the speaker said, through whom both authors and producers embody creative ideas and who establishes an amazing and still not fully explained contact with the audience, is the actor. We have outstanding masters, we have talented young actors who have put in fine appearances both on the stage and on the screen. Some of them have struck it lucky -- they have found themselves in collectives headed by remarkable people and talented artists, and are fortunate to live and create among kindred spirits and under the conditions of a genuine theatrical family. In most cases, however, actors today are in a state of great uncertainty. The cause of this situation must be identified at once. a certain contradiction has developed between the nature of the theater, which demands constant renewal, the forms of such renewal which are different in every theater, and the consciousness of the actor as a Soviet citizen enjoying the sum total of the rights guaranteed for him by the Constitution.

Back in the thirties, in going over to the system of established theaters, we put an end to nomadic actors' camps. That was a great step forward.

But this system has not changed for more than 50 years and, in the end, has ossified and, in a certain sense, become a brake on further development. Companies are swelling, and in many collectives they have long exceeded the level predetermined by the theater's nature and artistic needs. Incidentally, during the first 2 decades after the founding of the arts theater, its company did not exceed 38-42 people. Students were invited to participate in crowd scenes, and there was a year's waiting list for them. Today we have no system of natural selection nor any possibility of excluding from the company people who have chosen the wrong profession. At one time theaters had auxiliary staffs. People knew where they were going. If they sincerely loved the theater, they felt happy to work in it and to help the artists.

In recent years timid measures have been taken to renew the company. A system of voting has been introduced, and the rights of artistic councils have been extended. All these positions have been introduced into the formula of the theater experiment which will begin in more than 70 theaters on 1 January. However, the business of forming companies is perhaps the most complex business in the theater. A package of measures is needed, starting with a careful study of theatrical teaching.

Who does the teaching and how is it done? The recertification of teacher cadres is needed, with the participation of the broad theatrical public. We have been producing too many nonactors with actors' diplomas. It is essential for a young person who has chosen the wrong profession to be able to change it in time with our help. Finally, we must set up consultation and information centers with computers and other equipment in Moscow and in the union republic capitals. With the help of these centers an actor could quickly find work in another theater.

Today's young actor is vastly different from the young actor of 40 or 50 years ago. He becomes a professional much more quickly and confidently and, after his very first course at the theatrical VUZ, he is already familiar with what are described as the wonderful mysteries of the art. [paragraph continues]

There are no longer any prohibitions on students taking parts in movies or television productions at any level, from advertisements to "Morning Mailbag" or "Good Night, Kids!". Looking closely at young actors, it is possible to perceive in them two seemingly incompatible qualities. On the one hand they are practical and businesslike and, on the other, they show an infantilism which primarily takes the form of atrophied civic sentiments.

It must be said, the speaker went on, that the theater as a whole seems to have somehow missed the television revolution, the information explosion, the revolution in mass communications media, and the emergence of mass light entertainment. In many respects the theater has proved to be a most archaic institution, and only individual masters of the theater have gradually and skillfully taken into account the spiritual reorientation of the audience, and of young people in particular, and naturally changed their appearance without lowering the aesthetic standards of stage art.

The nonprofessional and semiprofessional theater studios, whose movement has now become a fact of great social significance, have proved far more mobile in this respect, and the future union must certainly keep that movement in its sight, help it, and borrow some things from it. The moral climate, for example -- that sense, which we have lost, of a unified theater family, the sensation of the aesthetic and moral ideal. The permanent presence in our theatrical life of nonprofessional and semiprofessinal studios which are constantly being born (and, naturally, dying) is necessary, as is the existence of theaters operating in complete financial autonomy. Equally necessary are the small stages. They are our mirrors which enable us, the professional theater, to look at itself from one side.

The actor is the most dependent person in the theater. That is how the theater is organized. The theatrical union, this new form of association, must think of the actor day and night, and must show concern for him so that the joyful artistic dependence firmly overshadows evrything that is joyless. We must alter the system of actor training. A professional actor joins one of the riskiest professions in the world. It is one of the professions in which even the most humane state, such as ours is, cannot guarantee success. The risk and the opportunity to change professions while one is still young -- all this must be built into the model, the structure of the actor's education and the actor's profession. We cannot avoid human dramas here, but we can reduce them to the minimum and help the person to find himself again.

It must, however, be borne in mind that an actor must be a cultured, politically literate, socially active person and, in terms of these qualities, he must surpass his audience or at least be on a par with them or better than they. An actor must understand that his work, just like a writer's or a painter's work, is never done.

Much attention has been given to the relationship between theatrical art and audiences and to the decline of audience interest in the theater in many of the country's cities.

A particularly complex and grave situation has come about in youth theaters. Youth theaters and children's theaters are a gain of Soviet power, the result of a true revolution in the cultural sphere. But half-empty auditoriums in youth theaters are precursors of equally empty auditoriums in adult theaters. Why has this come about? The reason is not only our organizational inattention to them, but primarily the fact that youth theaters and their theoreticians have missed something very important in our children's development -- they have missed the indisputable fact that children nowadays are different, they have started maturing earlier, and they are the children of the age of television and space conquest, the age of fast-flowing information.

And yet these factors have had only a slight effect on the repertory policy of youth theaters. What we need is, so to speak, a youth theater revolution -- a decisive alteration of their repertoire and of the very way in which they speak to their audiences.

The speaker went on to touch on a number of provisions of the theatrical experiment that has been launched: theater self-management and the transfer to theaters of questions concerning repertoire, ties with authors, the company's composition and dynamics, disposal of finances, and so forth. Moreover, he said, the ministries of culture, their local organs, and local soviets must sharply increase their attention to the material and technical aspect of theatrical matters. Incidentally, the new experiment that is being introduced is already generating many fears regarding its implementation at local levels. There is already a tangible tendency among some local leading organs to think that everything will stay as before. In this respect the union, together with the cultural organs, must categorically struggle for the experiment's 100-percent implementation.

But all the most important questions of theatrical building will have to be resolved by the ministry jointly with competent representatives of the new union, and the latter can, moreover, in individual cases take advantage of its right to suspend adminstrative decisions.

It is important to create a management structure in which any worthy theatrical initiatives -- from the creation of a "one-man theater" to the formation of an entire mobile collective on, let us say, cooperative principles -- could be easily and quickly incorporated.

The task of the creative union is to give back to the theater its significance as the highest spectator art, exerting a decisive influence on the level, standards, and taste of all other spectator arts. It is, after all, no secret that average audience attendances in our theaters are very low. Here you have the fruit of the various "deviations," "dead ends," "obstacles," "prohibitions," and bureaucratic distortions. The new union, enjoying all the rights of a creative union, must shoulder responsibility for the state of theatrical affairs in the country and share it equally with the cultural organs. It must be admitted, however, that in many cases creative workers have done nothing even when no one was blocking their initiative.

The new union, the speaker emphasized in particular, will treat its past, in other words the work of the theatrical societies, as a careful heir -- it will not break anything valuable and will preserve everything living and useful.

Each republic union retains full autonomy in the affairs of the theater in its region, its production enterprises, its creativity centers, and its financial independence.

Our new union will deal with the organization of all-union theatrical events and the coordination of links between republic theaters.

The union will be able to realize the dream of many generations of theatrical workers by establishing an all-union theater festival in Moscow, as well as world theater festivals.

The speaker then dwelt on international theatrical ties, emphasizing that all events organized on behalf of Soviet theater fall within the union's powers. Of course, he noted, this does not exclude direct local-level ties between a theater in any republic and theatrical organizations in another country. But our union must keep a register of such ties. [paragraph continues]

There must be no pointless travel for travel's sake, and there must be thorough monitoring to ensure that the interests of every republic's theatrical union are not violated and that here too we have openness, clarity, and fairness, and that travel is undertaken by those whose travel would really be useful.

There is a need to establish an all-union theater fund which will give both material and legal assistance to actors, producers, and other union members. The union intends to form a bureau for propaganda on theatrical art. The union must have its own press organ, and it is worthwhile discussing the question of putting the union in charge of the magazine TEATR.

The union's board and apparatus must be extremely compact, flexible, and capable of quickly setting up groups consisting of the most competent persons to solve various questions both centrally and locally. Generally speaking, it is necessary to set up some kind of generator of ideas -- this is a commandment of the time, and we must look not just one, but many years ahead.

We must establish -- and there has been some talk about this in the press -- some kind of ethical and aesthetic monitoring service, some kind of supreme arbitrating body on these questions.

There must be a resolute elimination of so-called "untouchables." Open and benevolent criticism must apply to all, and the union must help in the elaboration of precise and clear criteria. Theater workers and audiences must understand what is good and what is bad in our art.

As regards the union's title, our organizing committee failed to reach a unanimous opinion; there were divergent viewpoints, and these questions will obviously be resolved here at the congress. It is our right and our duty to name our union the way we want to.

The organizing committee decided to recommend to the congress not to adopt the statutes at this present congress, but to instruct an editorial commission to elaborate a draft of the new statutes, organize its broad discussion by the entire theatrical public, and then, subject to any amendments, additions, and changes, adopt it at an all-union conference. There is a proposal that, until the statutes are adopted, the union board be recommended to take guidance in its activity from the "Provisional Regulations."

K. Lavrov said in conclusion:

We have started our work in an historic auditorium, where important state decisions are made. And I am convinced that we will indeed be making a decision which will be very important for our country's culture. Only thus can we respond to the party's appeal for everyone to take responsibility for the fate of the country in the section where he works. Today we sense an amazing spiritual link with everything that is being done in our country on the party's initiative, which has awakened people's initiatives and which, with each and every one of its actions, releases people's creative potential. How can we, who appear every day and every evening on the stage, not help the party in this great cause of renewal? Full auditoriums and wonderful shows which nurture everything that is best in man -- this should be our response!

ROME PAPER INTERVIEWS ZNAMYA EDITOR BAKLANOV

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[Interview with ZNAMYA Editor Grigoriy Yakovlevich Baklanov by Alberto Jacoviello in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpts] Moscow -- [Jacoviello] I am told, Grigoriy Yakovlevich, that you are a Gorbachev supporter.

[Baklanov] Your description is inadequate. I am in absolute and complete agreement with Mikhail Sergeyevich -- body and soul, I would say. [Baklanov ends]

I was surprised by such a clear-cut reply. It seemed like a taking of sides in a country where it is not customary. Of course people are used to always agreeing with the general secretary. But there was something deliberate, incisive, and unusual in my interlocutor's remarks. He went on to explain.

"You see," he said, "I am a writer. Before becoming editor of this monthly I used to write from 0900 to 1600. After that my time was devoted to reading, my wife, my friends -- life, in other words. When it was suggested to me 4 months ago that I take on this job, which I had in no way sought, I thought about it a long time. Then I decided to accept, because this is not a time for standing idly by." [passage omitted]

[Jacoviello] Are the members of your editorial staff colonels, captains, and sergeants?

[Baklanov] For one thing, ZNAMYA is a writers union journal. Would you like me to read out the names of the editorial committee members?

[Jacoviello] Ah, Grigoriy Yakovlevich, there is a general...

[Baklanov] True, but not in a censorial capacity. Next year, for instance, we want to organize an international debate on nuclear issues and a general's advice could be useful. In any case I want the journal to continue to address military personnel as well. In the world we live in military matters are very important.

[Jacoviello] Who decides what should and should not be published?

[Baklanov] The journal's editorial board.

[Jacoviello] Nobody else?

[Baklanov] No, nobody else.

[Jacoviello] Was this so in the past too?

[Baklanov] No, in the past the editor of a journal such as ZNAMYA had very little autonomy.

[Jacoviello] Do you publish more items by old approved authors or by young writers?

[Baklanov] We publish both. The important thing is that they be talented authors or poets. You cannot imagine how many manuscripts I receive. I have to read them all. I have absolutely no time to continue working on my novel. So the task that ZNAMYA is trying to perform is aimed at eliminating the attitude of censorship and self-censorship, which has become a real mental habit in this country. Mikhail Sergeyevich has asked us to eradicate it, and I believe he is right. This is why I accepted the job.

[Jacoviello] what sort of person is this Mikhail Sergeyevich, this strange political animal who has appeared in Russia? Do you know him?

[Baklanov] Yes, I have met him on occasion together with other writers. I would say he is someone who strikes you by his acquaintance with problems but also by his ability to listen to other people. He is also capable of an enormous amount of work. He is frank and succeeds in convincing everyone of his absolute sincerity in the way he approaches problems.

[Jacoviello] Do you believe he is popular?

[Baklanov] Among the people, undoubtedly.

[Jacoviello] Why is that, since he has hitherto had no successes either at home or abroad?

[Baklanov] Just a moment. In the interntional context it is certainly not his fault if his ideas have not been heeded by the Americans. Our people understand this perfectly. It is not him that they criticize. As for domestic policy, you are mistaken. Do you have any idea of what he has done in 1 and 1/2 years? He has cleaned up the Politburo; has rejuvenated the apparatus of the party, state, and economy; has stimulated the formulation of a series of profoundly innovative laws; has waged, and is still waging, a difficult but essential battle against alcoholism, which is one of Soviet society's heaviest burdens. Do you consider that insignificant? Do you believe he should not be esteemed for it?

[Jacoviello] So when you say you are "in agreement with Mikhail Sergeyevich heart and soul," do your words reflect a prevalent state of mind?

[Baklanov] I do not know whether it is prevalent, but it is certainly very widespread. But things are rather different for an intellectual. Indeed, it is one thing to share Gorbachev's ideas, but it is another matter to fight personally for their practical implementation.

[Jacoviello] I am told that there are many disagreements within newspaper and journal editorial boards between those who want to carry out a task of regeneration and those who prefer to preserve the status quo. Is this true?

[Baklanov] I do not know what happens on other newspapers and journals. I can tellyou that I do not even have the time to concern myself with that. But I do know what happens on ZNAMYA. Here we all agree with the Gorbachev line.

[Jacoviello] But Grigoriy Yakovlevich, are you not afraid that it could all exhaust itself rapidly, like a sudden blaze, and that this country will revert to its historical inertia?

[Baklanov] I consider your fear unfounded. If I believed it I would not stay with ZNAMYA. I would stay home and continue writing my novel. In any case the focal point of our struggle is to make this process irreversible, as Gorbachev has said several times. Furthermore, I do not believe you can talk in terms of a historical inertia in this country. Do not forget that there was a great revolution.

[Jacoviello] Yes, but that was 70 years ago. After 70 years you are still grappling with very serious and grave problems.

[Baklanov] Yes, we do have serious and grave problems. But we also have the will and the capacity to resolve them.

[Jacoviello] The same was said during the Khrushchev era. Then came Brezhnev. Did you know Nikita Sergeyevich personally? What difference do you see between him and Gorbachev?

[Baklanov] No, I never knew Khrushchev personally. But the difference is very profound. Khrushchev was basically an improviser. Futhermore, he was surrounded by a leadership group of the old generation that could not understand the needs of a growing society, with new needs, to satisfy which not only new methods but a new conception of economic, political, and social development were necessary. Gorbachev represents the generation that is very acutely aware of all this. He is well acquainted with our society. He is not bound by old shackles and is, moreover, surrounded by a leadership group that thinks the same way he does with regard to the major options. Furthermore, as I have told you, he is someone who knows how to listen to others -- a quality that Khrushchev lacked.

[Jacoviello] What direct experience do you have of Gorbachev's qualities?

[Baklanov] First and foremost, I am someone who lives in this country, therefore I know what the situation is really like here. When Mikhail Sergeyevich proposes measures to affect this situation I identify with them, inasmuch as they seem to me correct and necessary. Second, whenever he leaves on a visit within the USSR I send one of my editorial staff to follow him. I always receive reports that he speaks with a thorough knowledge of the problems concerned, without superficiality or arrogance, and that he is able to communicate directly and widely with people.

[Jacoviello] Grigoriy Yakovlevich, at a meeting with a group of writers, which you too attended, Gorbachev said that someday everything will be set straight, even in the USSR's history. Are we to believe that it will at last be possible to talk freely about the role of Stalin, Molotov, Brezhnev, Khrushchev, and so forth?

[Baklanov] I do not recall that remark. I am therefore in the same position as if you have asked me the meaning of a sentence by Gogol that I did not remember. All I can do, therefore, is tell you how I see the problem you cited. It seems to me that at a stage in our policy such as this it is necessary to set our sights on what unites the people, not on what would divide them. There is no doubt that a debate now on the individuals who so heavily influenced our society would create sharp divisions. But I am sure that the day will come when we will calmly discuss this too.

[Jacoviello] Very well, let us return to your journal for a moment. I see that you have published a neglected work by Bek -- "new designation," a study of the "great engineers" of Stalin's time. Did you have any difficulty in publishing it? What impact did it have on your readers?

[Baklanov] I had no difficulty. We decided to publish it and did publish it. As for the impact that this and other texts have had on readers, I can only tell you that our journal's circulation rapidly increased by 72,000. In any case ours is not an isolated case. The weekly OGONEK, for instance, which suffered a very sharp fall in its sales in recent years, is now experiencing a spectacular recovery precisely because it is publishing texts that used not to be published. But as I have already told you, it is not solely a matter of texts that used to be censored. Journals' circulation are increasing because they are publishing texts by talented authors without the need to submit to forms of "political" censorship. The reader knows this by now. That is, he knows that if an author is published it is not because he has some powerful sponsor. [passage of Jacoviello comment omitted]

BOOK PUBLISHED ON NON-MARXIST SOCIALIST THEORY

PM181423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 86 Second Edition p 4

[A. Nikolayev "Book Review": "Socialist Ideas and the Present"]

[Text] A book deserving attention by anyone interested in the problems of socialism in the contemporary world has been published in the series "Critique of Bourgeois Ideology and Revisionism." (Footnote) ("Non-Marxist Concepts of Socialism [Nemarksistskiye Kontseptsii Sotsializma] Moscow, "Mysl" Publishing House, 1986) The present crucial period in human history and the history of our state, which was the first to embark in 1917 on the materialization of the socialist concept of society, makes it necessary to give particular attention to works of this kind. The book under review provides, for example, an answer to a question that is often asked: Why is it that, despite the attractive force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of real socialism, the most diverse concepts of non-Marxist socialism have been and still are spreading in many countries?

We do not intend to give here the author's answer to this question. Let us only note that the phenomenon of different "socialisms" has resulted from, in particular, the most powerful effect of the socialist ideals on the conscience of the masses and on those who express their interests.

The book -- the work by a large collective of Soviet philosophers -- provides a critical overview of the diversity of contemporary non-Marxist concepts of socialism. The authors describe the socioeconomic, historical, and ideological-theoretical sources and class content of these concepts, and demonstrate their role in ideological struggle and the attitude of Marxist-Leninist parties toward them. They have also set themselves the goal of explaining the connection and interaction of non-Marxist socialist theories with economic, social, and political life in developed capitalist and recently liberated countries, and the influence of these doctrines on the real socioeconomic policy of various parties and states.

It is important to know this, because such knowledge is highly significant for uniting all revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces. The ranks of the fighters for peace and social progress can be rallied through constructive dialogue and cooperation between representatives of various socialist movements and the pooling of their efforts for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, against the arms race. And the most important cause today is to win this battle.

REGIME CRITIC RELEASED, TO LEAVE FOR LONDON

DW171316 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Dec 86 p 4

[Text] Frankfurt, 16 Dec (KNA) -- The Soviet poet and regime critic Irina Ratushinskaya will leave the Soviet Union on Thursday together with her husband Igor Gerashchenko, it was announced by Mrs Ratushinskaya on 16 December in a telephone conversation with the International Society for Human Rights (IGFM). Mrs. Ratushinskaya will fly from Moscow to London on the morning of 18 December the IGFM in Frankfurt reported. The poet was given an early release from prison on 10 October after having been condemned to 12 years imprisonment in March 1983.

IZVESTIYA DISCUSSES ROLE OF HISTORY, HISTORIANS

PM181221 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 December 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "Problems" and the headline "Education Through History" a 1,500-word article by Academicians M. Mints and A. Samsonov and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yu. Polyakov. The authors emphasize the "educational potential of history," noting that major works have been published in this area in recent years: A 13-volume World History and an 8-volume History of the International Workers Movement were completed; the 12th and last volume of the History of the USSR is coming out soon; and publication of a multivolume History of the CPSU is all but complete.

At the same time, they say, many historians are dissatisfied with the role history is playing in the life of the Soviet society and complain in particular, about the "declining prestige of history in schools and VUZ's." They call for an all-union conference of historians to consider the many problems that confront them.

They note in particular: "Some of us have fallen into the habit, in our books and articles, of papering over the cracks, side-stepping difficult problems, and suppressing bitter facts. This style of work is not likely to bring success to those who adhere to it in the future. Historians have spoken and written time and again about the need to raise and discuss controversial questions. Yet here have still been no interesting and fruitful discussions in recent years."

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

PM151611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 86 First Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by L. Abalkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the "Questions of Theory" rubric: "Full Financial Autonomy"]

[Text] The idea of switching enterprises and associations over to full financial autonomy occupies a central place in the concept of radical reform of the economy's management. I would stress the word "full" here, as half measures will not do. Changes which are profound and essentially revolutionary are required throughout the system of production relations and in the forms and methods of management. It is important to raise theoretical generalizations and the interpretation of historical experience to a new, higher level. By way of discussion the article will examine certain problems which are -- from the author's standpoint -- urgent, connected with implementing financial autonomy.

Financial autonomy as a socioeconomic phenomenon was generated by life itself. Its introduction was provoked by the urgent needs of the practice of economic building and was the result of a search for rational and effective ways of organizing a socialist economy.

Time is the best and most just arbiter of the correctness of answers found. It either ruthlessly consigns economic forms that have failed the test to the archives or gives them new life and illuminates new facets of them. Lenin's ideas of financial autonomy continue to be full of live-giving force and have enduring value among our assets today.

The first steps in financial autonomy were connected with the revolutionary restructuring of management methods in the period of transition from "war communism" to the NEP [New Economic Policy].

The subsequent course of events have shown that V.I. Lenin was far-seeing in his elaboration of the principles of financial autonomy. His conceptual gaze was not bounded by the horizon of the transitional period but was directed toward seeking forms and methods of managing the economy that were adequate for socialism. That is why in democratic centralism, in the idea of a tax in kind in the form of foodstuffs -- the prototype of long-term economic normatives -- and in financial autonomy we can find the key to understanding and resolving many contemporary problems.

But it is not enough to acknowledge that financial autonomy is an indispensable element in the planned management of a socialist economy. The theorectical interpretation of the lessons of history shows that it is something more than just one of the methods of management. The modern view of the problem is primarily concerned with understanding its special and exceptional role in the mechanism of the economic realization of social ownership. Research into financial autonomy's role has been given a powerful boost by the 27th CPSU Congress' formulation of the question to the effect that socialist ownersnip is rich in content and includes the multifaceted system of relations among people, collectives, sectors, and regions of the country in their use of the means and the results of production and the whole gamut of economic interests.

Socialist ownership is primarily realized in what is customarily called management by the whole people: In the planning of social production, in the implementation of an integrated structural, investment, scientific, and technical policy. [paragraph continues]

But for all the importance of these forms (any underestimation of them is, undoubtedly, dangerous), they do not by themselves ensure that economic interests tally with each other or exert direct, immediate influence on economic life and the material situation of labor collectives or individual working people.

That is why social ownership is quite often perceived by people as something abstract and as nothing but a legal form. That too is why people regard ownership as ownership by the "state" or "no one." The CPSU Central Committee report to the congress stressed a fundamental idea of Marxist-Leninist theory: The attitude to ownership is shaped primarily by the real conditions in which man is placed, his potential for influencing the organization of production, and of the distribution and utilization of the results of labor.

Financial autonomy is the best and most effective means of creating these conditions and a most important means for the economic realization of socialist ownership. Only on the basis of financial autonomy and under conditions of its full application is a proprietorial attitude to labor and to the fruits of labor molded, a real footing for the initiative and independence of labor collectives acquired, and their responsibility and discipline enhanced.

Special mention must be made of responsibility. V.I. Lenin considered it to be one of the cornerstones of financial autonomy and wrote that "trusts and enterprises are based on financial autonomy precisely to ensure that they themselves are responsible and, moreover, wholly responsible, for ensuring that their enterprises do not make a loss." (Complete Works, Vol 54, p 150).

Socialist enterprises and associations must manage on their own account and ensure they are self-supporting and profitable. The state does not bear responsibility for their commitments. Herein lies the essence of financial autonomy. And it is based on the face that every production link within the framework of a single entity has a relatively self-contained [obosoblenniy] circulation of resources. Ownership is therefore realized in economic terms via financially autonomous relations.

True financial autonomy promises no one an easy life. It is imcompatible with parasitic attitudes. It is a school of responsibility and serves as a powerful means of inculcating assiduousness and thrift. Our course, as Kozma Prutkov [pompous, obtuse, albeit well-intentioned poet-official of 19th-century Russian fiction] said, "many people would rest more securely if they were allowed to offload all their troubles onto the state." However, our society cannot allow that.

No less important is the fact that financial autonomy -- real, full financial autonomy -- serves as a reliable antidote to bureaucracy and incompetent meddling with enterprises' sovereign rights and various kinds of "informal" maneuverings and intrigues. They occur wherever and whenever there is formalism or where evaluation indicators are divorced from the real circulation of resources and end results and where such actions do not harm the economic interests of a labor collective or individual working person.

Extensive and in many respects new opportunities are opening up for financial autonomy in connection with the prospects for applying cooperative principles, including the family contract, in trade, public catering, and consumer services. This thereby make it possible to use economic methods to develop and actively stimulate these kinds of activity while at the same time bringing them into line with the plan and exercising effective monitoring.

Financial autonomy is a means for setting in motion and for resolving nonantagonistic contradictions inherent in socialism, contradictions between centralism and autonomy, between expanding the rights of enterprises and enhancing their repsonsibility, between the interests of society and the labor collective and the interests of the collective and the worker. And the more that financial autonomy is developed, the more effectively are these contradictions resolved and the greater the rate of economic and social progress.

The inextricable link between financial autonomy and ownership and the ways of realizing it make it possible to regard its full expression as a reliable indicator of the maturity of social ownership. And here feedback is also important: Formalism makes it impossible to adequately utilize the great wealth of potential and advantages residing within socialist property.

The course of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development elaborated by the party demands a major renewal and restructuring of the whole system of production relations, including relations of financial autonomy. Filling them with real economic content and deepending the manifestation of the priciples of financial autonomy are essential conditions for ensuring that restructuring is successful and irreversible.

II

Financial autonomy is a link in a single, integrated planned management system. This means that its full expression and effectiveness can be ensured only by comprehensive, well coordinated restructuring of planning, price formation, finance and credit relations, and the circulation of material resources.

Let us look back at experience. The question of switching over to full financial autonomy was raised back in 1965. It did not prove possible, however, to put it fully into practice. Chief among the many reasons preventing this was perhaps the lack of a comprehensive approach [kompleksnost] A certain incompatibility arose between the new demands and the old approaches.

And here is a more immediate example. Analysis shows that it is precisely the lack of the requisite comprehensive approach that has led to many progressive innovations in the organization of financial autonomy envisaged by the large-scale experiment in industry failing to yield the desired effect.

The key task in the transition to full financial autonomy today is to ensure that it is coordinated with the restructuring of the content and methods of planning work. It is wrong to understand the link between the plan and financial autonomy simplistically, as a purely mechanical combination of hetergeneous elements. Financial autonomy forms an internal, integral link of the socialist system of planned management. Without it, planning itself loses it flexibility and acquires a purely "administrative" (in the worst sense of the word) character. But financial autonomy, too, without planning is deprived of its organizing force and condemns enterprises to sail on the tempestuous sea of the economy "bereft of sail or rudder."

In practice we are discussing the resolution of three crucial problems. First, centralized planning, in accordance with its strategic functions, is designed to ensure a full and reliable balance of macroproportions and above all of material and physical and monetary and financial flows in the national economy. Intensification of the economy and full financial autonomy are impossible without this.

Second, it is necessary to complete the move to production planning on the basis of customers' orders. That, I believe, will help to achieve the reliable and effective coordination of microproportions (in terms of individual types and range groups of products) with the organic inclusion of the levers of financial autonomy in the organization of planning work and the formulation and implementation of plans. The contract-order type of economic ties may be implemented in various forms: on the basis of direct long-term ties, wholesale trade, and individual orders.

Third, and last, it is necessary to complete the transition to planning the activity of enterprises and associations with the help of long-term, as a rule, 5-year, economic normatives. They combine the advantages of centralized management with flexibility and quite extensive freedom to maneuver, they broaden the horizons of decisionmaking, and enable the levers of material incentive and responsibility to be brought into operation.

The practical experience of enterprises and associations which have approved the new methods of economic management shows the special significance of the principle of stable normatives, including normatives for wages formation and profit distribution. And it also attests to the tenacity of the old approaches and the constant desire to make all manner of "adjustments," which undermines the most important foundations of financial autonomy, causes tremendous harm to this matter, and seriously complicates the struggle for high production efficiency.

Full financial autonomy is the starting point for the creation and the basis of the functioning of the "cost-conscious" economic mechanism. It is the strict accounting of costs and results, the covering of all expenses not by the state but from "one's own pocket," and the provision of incentives from profits obtained which by force of economic interests necessitate efficiency.

After all, why is an enterprise now prepared to pay virtually any price for current output? Why is a collective indifferent to losses, why does it tolerate poor quality? Because this does not affect its material interests, because all this is paid for by the state. And that is either formalism in the use of financial autonomy, or the complete absence of financial autonomy.

It goes without saying that to make active use of cost-cutting levers it is necessary to change prices, establishing them not on the basis of individual costs but of socially necessary costs, to take strict account of product quality, to abandon the automatic recourse to credit, and to directly link labor remuneration with results. All this is essential, which confirms the fact that financial autonomy is not a self-contained system but a link in the integrated mechanism of management.

While stressing the exceptionally important role of autonomous financing methods of economic management, one must not at the same time count on its being omnipotent and its ability to resolve any task. If it all came down to financial autonomy the urgent economic and social problems could be solved comparatively easily. Things are different in real life. The thorough structural restructuring of the national economy and its fundamental retooling require special independent measures. Full financial autonomy can and must help implement them.

The orientation of the levers of financial autonomy toward long-term, large-scale goals remains one of the most complex unresolved problems. Specifically, this means starting up the production of fundamentally new equipment and the radical reconstruction of the production facility. This involves tremendous costs which will only produce a return after a quite considerable time. [paragraph continues]

How can one cover the initial investments and compensate for the almost inevitable deterioration of current autonomous financing indicators? How can immediate and long-term economic interests be combined? Finally, how can the conditions be created which make it possible to take that certain risk without which the breakthrough toward qualitatively new heights is impossible?

These and other questions must be answered both by science and practice, including by organizing the relevant experiments. They include the experience of transferring major production associations -- the Sumy Machine Building Association named for Frunze and the Volga Truck Plant -- to self-financing.

This organization of financial autonomy is very much long-term since it coincides with the general course of renewing existing enterprises but not that of building new ones. Its long-term nature is also indicated by the fact that associations and enterprises from several ministries are switching to self-financing principles at the beginning of the new year. But that does not remove the need for a careful study of the experiment's results and to show -- and this will only be possible after a few years -- how far it ensures the coordination of current and long-term interests and the assimilation of fundamentally new equipment and technology.

I believe that for the success of the matter it is important to ensure real, full financial autonomy among the enterprises' and associations' main partners -- banking institutions, scientific and planning organizations, and construction workers. There is an increasingly urgent need to organize territorial financial autonomy -- the formation of a local budget and of the corresponding potential for satisfying social needs dependent on the quality, efficiency, and profitability of the work of enterprises and farms located on the territory of a rayon, city, or oblast.

There is another equally important and complex task on the path toward full financial autonomy -- that of conveying its principles to shops, sections, teams, and each worker. Considerable experience exists here, too. It is now necessary to unite those forms which have proven themselves, to create a comprehensive system of autonomous financing relations, and to inextricably link the whole complex and sometimes contradictory system of economic relations.

It is the full and comprehensive development of the relations of financial autonomy which increases many times over the effect of pooled efforts and gives rise to a new and, in K. Marx's words, additional productive force. Thereby powerful sources of socioeconomic acceleration are created which ensure that Soviet society reaches qualitatively new heights.

AUCCTU SECRETARY NOTES INDUSTRIAL SAFETY MEASURES

LD161210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0915 GMT 16 Dec 86

[From the "Time, Events and People" program; interview with AUCCTU Secretary Galina Fedorovna Sukhoruchenkova by "special correspondent" Aleksandr Belotserkovets; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] As we have already reported, a few days ago a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the question of strengthening discipline and organization, and raising levels of responsibility for ensuring safety in production.

Our topical interview deals with the way in which the trade unions are fighting to reduce the injury rate and ensure safe working conditions. Our special correspondent Aleksandr Belotserkovets talks to Galina Fedorovna Sukhoruchenkova, secretary of the AUCCTU.

[Sukhoruchenkova] During the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period more than 24 billion rubles were allocated for labor protection measures. This was 20 percent more than the resources allocated in the 10th 5-Year Plan period. This made it possible to improve labor conditions for a further 15 million people working in the national economy. [passage omitted]

[Belotserkovets] How, in your view, can one explain the reasons for injuries, the reasons for crude infringements of safety requirements?

[Sukhoruchenkova] An analysis shows that the basic reasons for the injuries that take place are organizational ones -- reasons that do not even call for serious capital investment and that can be eliminated first and foremost by raising the level of discipline and by raising the level of what is required from everyone carrying out and managing work. Good organization is the guarantee of safe working conditions in production. The importance of this issue was stressed once again at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo when the issue of tasks in strengthening discipline and organization and raising responsibility of ensuring safety in production was examined.

[Belotserkovets] Galina Fedorovna, in which ministries is this issue now at its most alarming level?

[Sukhoruchenkova] The highest level of injuries is currently to be found in enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and in republican motor transport ministries. The injury rate is also increasing in enterprises belonging to the organizations of the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the Ministry of Transport Construction. Effective measures to halt the rise in the injury rate are not being taken by those in charge of industries in the national economy of the Azerbaijan SSR and the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the Georgian SSR. More than 80 percent of all accidents and incidents in production arise precisely due to organizational causes, the elimination of which, as I have already said, needs no capital expenditure. They are the result of an irresponsible and negligent attitude toward duties on the part of individual members of management and engineering and technical workers, together with low standards of preventitive work in forestalling industrial injury. The trade unions must also bear a considerable share of the blame for these shortcomings. Sometimes we do not show the correct exactingness and persistence in carrying out our own decisions. For example, the initiative by Moscow builders -- calling for highly-productive work with no injuries and no accidents -- which was approved by the AUCCTU more than 15 years ago, in many instances still remains nothing more than a initiative and activity stops short of introducing it in a real way.

[Belotserkovets] What is being done now to introduce the proper order?

[Sukhoruchenkova] Among the immediate tasks for the prevention of injuries we are setting the task of going from individual, uncoordinated measures to an integrated system for the management of labor protection. This system firstly envisages a precise deliniation of responsibilities and functions together with the active involvement of literally all personnel from worker to director in ensuring safety at work.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 15-17 DEC NOTED

LD180306 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 15-17 December. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

15-16 December -- No fileworthy items monitored.

17 December

Krasnoyarsk Kray's farms today fulfilled the annual plan for selling all types of livestock farming produce to the state. By the end of the year the farms will produce above-plan 40,000 metric tons of milk, 8,000 metric tons of meat, and about 35 million eggs. (1600)

EARLY DECEMBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM171109 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Dec 86 p 2

[Agrometeorologist L. Platonova report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] The weather on the country's European territory during the first 10 days of December was unstable, with precipitation occurring in the form of rain and snow and with strong winds at times. On individual days thaws occurred everywhere.

In the Baltic republics, southwest Belorrusia, the Ukraine, Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, the south of Rostov Oblast, and the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus, where the thermometer indicated a daytime temperature of 10-17 degrees during the first 5 days, winter grain crops and perennial grasses resumed vegetating. During subsequent days the air temperature dropped, and vegetation ceased.

Over the remaining territory of the country's European part winter grain crops were in a state of winter dormancy. Northeast of a line linking Leningrad, Yaroslavl, Ulyanovsk, Saratov, and Uralsk winter grain crops were under a snow cover for the most part 10-20 cm deep and 25-30 cm deep in the Urals. The minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth there stayed within the limits of 3-5 degrees below zero.

In the Transcaucasus region cold weather persisted, with an average air temperature 2-3 degrees lower than normal for this time. Rain fell everywhere, and there were snowfalls in the foothills. Feeble vegetation of winter crops occurred in the valley regions of Azerbaijan and Georgia, where the air temperature on individual days reached 11-17 degrees.

It was warmer than usual for a large part of the time in West Siberian farming regions and in Kazakhstan. The maximum air temperature ranged between minus 3 and plus 5 degrees, and in southern Kazakhstan between plus 6 and 13 degrees. The hardest frosts in West Siberia and northeast Kazakhstan were between 20 and 35 degrees, and in southwest Kazakhstan between 7 and 18 degrees. They occurred 8-9 December. In West Siberia and northern Kazakhstan winter crops were under a snow cover 10-20 cm deep. The minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth for winter grain crops stayed within the limits of 5-9 degrees and, in places -- in Altay Kray, for example -- 11-15 degrees below zero.

In the Central Asian republics warm weather persisted for a large part of the 10-day period. Weak growth occurred on winter grain crops. From 10 December the air temperature in Central Asia was between minus 5 and plus 2 degrees during the day and between minus 5 and minus 10 degrees at night, dropping to minus 20 degrees in northern Kirghiz valleys. The drop in temperature was accompanied by precipitation.

In regions to the each and north of a line passing roughly through Karshi, Tashkent, and Nukus a snow cover became established in the fields. Vegetation of winter crops ceased.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE SCORES MACHINE BUILDERS

LD161138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee has made serious claims about agricultural machine builders. It was noted at its latest session that agriculture has at its disposal only half the technical resources necessary for comprehensive work mechanization. At present, not a single crop has machines providing full mechanization of the production processes for its cultivation or harvesting. Farms have not received many types of the machinery envisaged in the plans of agricultural machine builders. It should be emphasized that all these disruptions have taken place with relatively low requirements as regards machine quality. However, from the beginning of next year, 64 associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building will join the State Acceptance Service, which is already functioning in some collectives.

PAPER REVIEWS JAN-NOV STOCKRAISING FIGURES

PM171631 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, Dec 86 (Signed to Press 11 Dec 86) p 11

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures for the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes during January-November 1986.

A crucial period has begun for the country's stockmen -- stock units have switched to winter conditions. It is important to prevent any fall in the pace of production and the volumes of sales of milk, meat, and other produce to the state.

I. Production of Livestock Products [subhead]

In January-November this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	Jan-Nov 1986	Jan-Nov 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Nov 1985
Meat production (sales of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight), thousand metric tons of which:	17,861	108
cattle	9,992	107

pigs	4,407	107
sheep and goats	1,125	113
poultry	2,337	110
Gross milk yield, thousand metric tons	73,994	105
Average milk yield per cow, kg	2,445	106
Hen eggs, millions	52,707	107
Average egg yield of laying hens, units	206	104

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 1,286,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in almost all union republics with the exception of Estonia. The greatest increase in meat production in the RSFSR was secured by farms in Arkhangelsk, Murmansk, Volgograd, Penza, Kurgan, Magadan and Amur Oblasts.

The gross milk yield in January-November 1986 was 3,582,000 metric tons more than in January-November last year. An increase in milk production was achieved in milk production in the RSFSR was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Volgograd, Saratov, Irkutsk, Chita, Amur, and Kamchatka Oblasts, the Udmurt, Buryat, and Tuva ASSR's, and Khabarovsk Kray.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-November 1986 increased by 3,241 million compared with the same period last year. The greatest increase in egg production was achieved by farms in Tajikistan, Lithuania, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products [subhead]

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased During Jan-Nov 1986	Jan-Nov 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Nov 1985
Livestock and poultry (live weight), thousand metric tons	18,413	108 (A)
Milk, thousand metric tons	67,582	105
Eggs, millions	49,557	106

[Editor's note: (A) -- Figure annotated thus is qualified by the following footnote in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA: "Excluding livestock and poultry purchased by consumer cooperative organizations from the population at contractual prices, the volume of purchases in 1986 compared with 1985 was 106.6 percent"]

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state in the country increased by 1,428,000 metric tons in January-November 1986 in comparison with the same period last year. Livestock and poultry sales fell on farms in Estonia (by 2 percent).

Livestock and poultry purchases in the RSFSR increased on farms in Volgograd, Kurgan, Penza, Astrakhan, and Kalinin Oblasts, the Udmurt ASSR, and some other regions in the country.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 3,263,000 metric tons during January-November 1986. Farms in all union republics increased milk sales to the state. In the RSFSR the biggest increase in milk sales was achieved by farms in Chita, Amur, Perm, and Volgograd Oblasts, the Buryat ASSR, and the Udmurt ASSR.

Egg sales to the state in January-November 1986 increased by 2,597 million in comparison with the same period last year. Egg sales increased on farms in all union republics.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic [subhead]

Union republic — Jan-Nov 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Nov 1986

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	108	105	107	108 (A)	105	106
RSFSR	107	105	106	108	105	105
of which the Non-Chernozem Zone	106	104	106	106	104	106
Ukrainian SSR	107	104	107	107	104	105
Belorussian SSR	108	107	103	109	108	102
Uzbek SSR	101	109	112	113	113	109
Kazakh SSR	118	108	111	119	107	107
Georgian SSR	102	105	109	100.6	100.7	106
Azerbaijan SSR	110	102	110	109	102	106
Lithuanian SSR	102	103	113	103	104	114
Moldavian SSR	109	101	106	109	103	103
Latvian SSR	104	101	109	105	102	107
Kirghiz SSR	114	107	111	118	107	109
Tajik SSR	106	102	121	107	103	118
Armenian SSR	106	102	108	104	104	108
Turkmen SSR	105	104	112	103	105	108
Estonian SSR	99	100.9	108	98	101	105

[Editor's note: (A) -- Figure annotated thus is qualified by the following footnote in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA: "Excluding livestock and poultry purchased by consumer cooperative organizations from the population at contractual prices, the volume of purchases in 1986 compared with 1985 was 106.6 percent"]

IV. Livestock Numbers [subhead]

As of 1 December 1986 there were 95.5 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- 1.3 million more than in the corresponding period last year. There were 28.9 million cows. The pig population reached 61.2 million, which is an increase of 2.1 million. Sheep and goats numbered 114.7 million. The number of poultry stood at 756.2 million, which is an increase of 3.6 million.

Cattle numbers increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in most union republics except Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, and Estonia, where the number of cattle fell.

The pig population increased on farms in all union republics except Moldavia.

Sheep and goat numbers increased in farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan. Sheep and goat numbers fell on farms in all other union republics.

Poultry numbers fell on farms in the Ukraine, Georgia, Moldavia, Latvia, Turkmenistan, and Estonia. Poultry numbers in the remaining union republics increased by 0.9 percent.

VORONEZH WARNED TO IMPROVE STOCKRAISING PERFORMANCE

PM171215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee: On the Organizational Work of Voronezh CPSU Obkom in Increasing Production and Purchases of Livestock Products during the 1986-1987 Winter Period"]

[Text] On the organizational work of Voronezh CPSU Obkom in increasing production and purchases of livestock products during the 1986-1987 winter period:

In a resolution adopted on this question, the CPSU Central Committee points out that there are major shortcomings and omissions in Voronezh party Obkom's work on the leadership of party and public organizations and in mobilizing labor collectives to increase production and purchases of livestock products. Production and purchases of meat and milk have not been growing during the past two 5-year plans, and extensive factors predominate in the sector's development. These stagnant phenomena have acquired a protracted nature, and the oblast has lost its earlier-won positions with regard to many indictors, particularly grain. One farm in every five obtains less than 2,000 kg of milk a year per cow, and one-fourth of the milking herd fails to produce offspring. Almost half the kolkhozes and sovkhozes carry on livestock raising at a loss. Poor use is made of the potential of citizens' and enterprises' subsidiary plots for increasing milk and meat resources. There has been a considerable fall in the number of cows in the private sector -- almost two-thirds of rural families have none -- and there has been a sharp reduction in production and purchases of products from the population.

In the strained situation with feed stocks, the majority of farm leaders have not taken exhaustive measures to make rotational use of the existing forage. [paragraph continues]

There are no feed shops at a number of livestock units, and a large proportion of feed procurement projects have not been commissioned.

The underestimation by party, soviet, and economic organs of the importance of the preferential development of the feed base as a whole is a cause of the long-standing backwardness in livestock raising. Many farms channel few capital investments into feed production, allocate insufficient mineral fertilizers, and are slow to introduce intensive technologies. The yield of feed crops, even on irrigated land, has fallen as a result of a lowering of cultivation standards and violation of the system for improving soil fertility. A lack of attention to questions of increasing procurements of coarse and succulent feed gives rise to parasitic sentiments in a section of leading cadres and to the desire to make good the shortage with grain forage. During the 11th 5-Year Plan years, the oblast received from state resources almost twice as much grain as it supplied to the state.

The CPSU Central Committee emphasized that the major omissions in the development of livestock raising and feed production result from the poor organizational and political work of the obkom, many party gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations in labor collectives. The style and methods of leadership are being improved only slowly in accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress demands, and general appeals and declarative guidelines are essentially taking the place of restructuring. The sector leadership shows a superficial approach, bureaucratic administration, substitution for and petty tutelage of the oblast and rayon agroindustrial organs, and a reluctance to switch to truly scientific management methods.

Cadres are frequently selected and placed without thorough study of their professional and political qualities. In the last 5-year plan, there was an unjustifiably large turnover of kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors, chief livestock specialists, and veterinarians. Many farm leaders have been dismissed for failing to cope with their work or compromising themselves. At the same time, certain workers who have long been making a mess of things remain in leading posts. The already acute shortage of workers in the mass trades is increasing on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and few young people stay on at livestock units.

Party committees, soviet ispolkoms, primary party and trade union organizations, and economic leaders do not show proper concern for creating the necessary production and domestic conditions for livestock raisers. Hot food and medical, trade, cultural, and consumer services for livestock unit workers have not been organized on the majority of farms.

The local press, radio, and television provide poor coverage of questions of raising the productivity of livestock units.

The CPSU Central Committee deemed unsatisfactory the Voronezh party Obkom's organizational work on increasing production and purchase of livestock products. Comrade V.N. Ignatov, first secretary of the party obkom, and Comrade A.M. Voropayev, member of the obkom bureau and chairman of the oblispolkom, were strictly reprimanded for serious omissions in work on directing the development of livestock raising and for uncritical assessment of the situation which has taken shape in the agrarian sector of the oblast's economy. The party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms are entrusted with taking urgent measures to remove the existing shortcomings and with raising the standard of organizational and political work in labor collectives in the countryside. The style and methods of party leadership of the sector's development are to be restructured more actively, and the mood of indifference and complacency is to be decisively eradicated as alien to the spirit of restructuring under modern conditions. [paragraph continues]

Persistent efforts are to be made to ensure that all sectors of agro-industrial production are headed by competent, capable workers and skilled organizers of production. Cadres are to be constantly trained and armed with a knowledge of economics and of new equipment and technology. The ability to organize work on farms and in enterprises on the basis of the achievements of modern science and progressive practice is to be considered one of the chief criteria in assessing the work of leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and management organs.

The CPSU Central Committee demanded that the party obkom, guided by the 27th CPSU Congress guidelines on the accelerated development of the agro-industrial complex, focus the attention of party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, soviets, economic organs, and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists on implementing a package of measures to enhance livestock raising efficiency on the basis of making fuller use of the production potential created in this sector and widely introducing intensive technologies, financial autonomy, the collective contract, and other progressive forms of organizing and encouraging labor and managing production. The fulfillment of this year's plans for production and purchases of livestock products, the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and the Food Program targets by every farm is to be ensured.

Labor collectives' efforts are to be directed toward successfully conducting livestock wintering and making fuller use of the existing reserves and potential for increasing production of livestock products. A package of organizational and economic measures is to be implemented to make rational use of feed resources, to create appropriate conditins for feeding and maintaining livestock, and to enhance animal productivity and keep maintenance standards high. Reliable technical services, stable power and heat supplies to livestock units, and the uninterrupted working of feed shops, machinery, and equipment are to be organized. Losses in the production and processing of livestock products are to be prevented. Additional measures are to be taken to develop subsidiary plots belonging to the population and enterprises so as to increase food resources.

The CPSU Central Committee obliged the party obkom, the oblispolkom, CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, rayispolkoms, the oblast agro-industrial committee, and rayon agro-industrial associations to increase attention to questions of the countryside's social development, show more concern for people, and create all the necessary conditions for their highly productive labor. The construction of housing, schools, kindergartens, culture centers, and other projects in the social sphere is to be fundamentally improved, and the standard of medical, trade, cultural, and consumer services for the population is to be substantially enhanced. The role of primary and shop party organizations and party groups in resolving the tasks of accelerating economic and social development is to be enhanced, party influence is to be stepped up among stockraising workers, the most important production sectors are to be strengthened, and Communists, Komsomol members, and highly skilled machine operators are to be directed to them.

Party, trade, union and Komsomol organizations are to galvanize socialist competiton among livestock raisers. Highly effective labor rivalry among links, teams, livestock units, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes is to be ensured. Mutual checks on competing collectives are to be conducted regularly, and the experience of production front-runners is to be widely disseminated. The effectiveness of the mass media in resolving these very important tasks is to be enhanced.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the editorial boards of central, republic, and local newspapers are instructed to conduct an all-union campaign to check on the progress of wintering in livestock raising and the fulfillment of plans for production and purchases of livestock products, devoting special attention to the effectiveness of the articles published.

COSMOS-1809 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 18 DEC

LD181515 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec (TASS) -- The Soviet Union launched today another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1809. The satellite is designed for developing research equipment and methods for surveying and monitoring the earth's ionosphere as well as for studying the conditions of propagating radio waves in the ionosphere. The satellite has been placed in orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 104.2 minutes;
Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 980 km;
Minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 960 km;
Orbital inclination -- 83 degrees.

The equipment aboard the satellite is working normally.

MARCHUK SPEAKS AT SCIENCE COMMITTEE MEETING

OW160429 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0615 GMT on 25 November carries a 60-minute installment of the weekly "Science and Life" program under the subtitle "Innovators and Conservatives."

Beginning the program, journalist B.V. Goldayev reports that an open meeting of the Collegium of The USSR State Committee For Science and Technology was held at one of the pavilions of the VDNKH [Exhibition of Achievements of the Soviet National Economy in Moscow] on 21 October this year. Goldayev adds that the meeting discussed the question of practical use of scientific achievements of the RSFSR MINVUZ [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education]. The video shows Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, seated in the meeting's presidium, then cuts to a group of officials, including Marchuk, touring an exhibition of documents and instruments that Goldayev says were selected because they all exceed the specifications of the best foreign examples. After noting that representatives of 45 departments and ministries took part in the collegium meeting, Goldayev says that the program will look at the prospects of businesslike cooperation between VUZ's and production enterprises, the questions discussed at the collegium meeting, and how they will be solved in the near future. Video cuts to Goldayev interviewing "on the eve of the collegium meeting" V.L. Chakhlov, director of the Tomsk Polytechnical Institute Scientific Research Institute of Introscopy. Chakhlov extolls the virtues of a small portable betatron, weighing only 60 kilograms, produced by his institute, and outlines production difficulties. As video shows the device, Chakhlov says his institute is supplied in accordance with an article covering public education, and notes that the USSR Ministry of Instrument-Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems pays little attention to developments in VUZ's. Video cuts back to the collegium meeting, and shows I.F. Obraztsov, RSFSR MINVUZ Minister, speaking from the rostrum. Obraztsov notes that an experimental production base already exists in the MINVUZ system, and says that it would be expedient for the State Committee for Science and Technology, MINVUZ, and other ministries to formulate a 1987-90 plan to expand production capacity. He says: "Naturally we cannot do everything, and we cannot replace the branches, that would be silly, but certain elaborations, instruments, gauges, reagents, and so forth promoting technological processes could be developed." Noting that MINVUZ is criticized for not introducing scientific achievements into production, Obraztsov says that, if branches of industry demanded high quality instruments from the VUZ's, they would eventually become indispensable.

Obraztsov adds: "Of course, we do not want to work in isolation, but with the Academy of Sciences and under its direction in areas of fundamental research, and with the branches. We cannot solve problems without this unity."

Video cuts to journalist Goldayev interviewing B.P. Zheleznov, lecturer at the Penza Polytechnical Institute, who describes a complex of instruments designed for control of operations and quality of production processes in machinery and instrument building. He notes that industry could use some 50,000 complexes of this type annually, and that the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry has recently produced the first test models.

After Goldayev notes the possible usefulness of the complex for other ministries, video cuts back to the collegium meeting and shows G.A. Bratukhin, USSR deputy minister of aviation industry, on the rostrum. Outlining his ministry's cooperation with MINVUZ, Bratukhin notes that "in 1979 a special complex program Aviation Technology [Aviatsionnaya Tekhnologiya] was put together" between the ministries which "unites the research and elaborations of 32 RSFSR MINVUZ VUZ's with scientific research institutes, design offices, and industry enterprises." He adds, however, that "a series of shortcomings should be noted in the realization of the Aviation Technology Program. The scientific potential, opportunities, and experimental facilities of VUZ's are not being used fully." He notes plans for increasing resources at VUZ's and expresses confidence that cooperation in the scientific sphere will develop.

Video cuts to Goldayev speaking to a group of officials. S.A. Agisheva, senior scientific worker of the UFA Petroleum Institute notes that the institute is coordinating the work of 90 organizations, 70 of them VUZ's of MINVUZ and other ministries, in the framework of the "Reaktiv" program, aimed at developing new chemical reagents. Joining the conversation A.M. Lipanov, RSFSR MINVUZ deputy minister, points out the success of Soviet chemical reagents as compared to foreign products and lauds the role of the UFA Institute in this sphere. S.A. Onrin, lecturer of the Perm Polytechnical Institute, also joins the conversation, and points out that problems remain with the supply of raw materials due to interministerial obstacles and due to the increasing scale of production. Video cuts back to the collegium meeting and shows Yu.M. Luzhkov, chief of an administration of the Ministry of Chemical Industry [Minkhimprom], on the rostrum. He reviews the history of his ministry's cooperation with RSFSR MINVUZ and the success of the "Reaktiv" program, notes that problems remain with elaborating technical documentation and introducing new developments into production, and suggests further cooperation in development of instruments and chemical reagents and in solving problems faced by both ministries.

Video cuts to Goldayev talking to Professor A.D. Zorin, doctor of chemical sciences, who outlines problems in introducing a new latex compound, due to delays in raw material supply involving Minkhimprom; and N.P. Suponev, representative of the Intervuz Laboratory of Magnetic Materials, who outlines work in developing new materials for permanent magnets, and services his laboratory can provide to industry. Joining the conversation, Lipanov, MINVUZ deputy minister, notes that the exhibition attending the collegium meeting is designed to aquaint officials with products of VUZ organizations. Video cuts back to the collegium meeting and shows Gurily Ivanovich Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at the rostrum. Speaking apparently without notes, Marchuk says: "Respected comrades, I would like to say that the collegium of the State Committee today is devoted to a very important question, the development of science and particularly instrument-making and limited-item [malotonnazhnyy] components, of chemical and other origin, needed for scientific research work and for various directions in our industry and national economy. "However, I would like to focus on one issue which I think is very important and, in conclusion, I will talk about another one. The first is scientific instrument making. It can be said that this skill -- and though we can relate to instrument making in general -- is very critical in scientific and technical progress.

Today's meeting of the State Committee's collegium points to the fact that there is great instrument-making potential in the VUZ's of our country, and particularly in RSFSR VUZ's.

"If the Academy of Sciences and the VUZ's unite, and unite with branches of the national economy then, of course, we shall quickly and practically completely supply our country with these most complex precision instruments, currently a very serious deficit in our technological and scientific research.

"How can we approach this issue? First, I support the decision of the collegium which has clearly determined the paths along which VUZ science must move, and which ties must receive support. I would like to draw your attention to two questions. The first is the fact that our VUZ's and academic institutions are territorially drawn to large industrial centers. In practice, we work in a somewhat disunited way in creating instruments and other innovations, including limited item components, chemicals, reagents, and so forth by concluding economic agreements with the enterprises at hand.

"However, generally, new opportunities are appealing. Branches of the national economy -- and heads of branches are present here -- must consider those regional concentrations where a powerful VUZ scientific and technical potential which has already proved itself in practice, as well as an academic scientific potential, already exist. The ministries and departments should establish their test facilities [poligony] there; that is, establish enterprises there which could absorb this VUZ and academic science, together with their own design bureaus, and ensure the development of research for the branch, and on an interbranch scale.

"Now comrades, there are some other questions we must understand really well. In view of the fact that comrades from the Ministry of the Chemical Industry have spoken here, I would like to take the opportunity to note the importance of work on reagents and limited item chemical components. This work is proceeding poorly in our country, because we need little, but expenditures are very high. This is, in fact, another one of those intellectualized commodities [intellektualizirovannyy tovar] which is very expensive to prepare for production and very little of which is required to supply the national economy. Therefore, respected comrades, I think that the Academy of Sciences and VUZ's, in this rapidly accelerating process of innovation and achievement of world standards, we need to find our position in this matter. This position lies in those progressive directions in the development of instrument making, limited item chemical components, reagents, new materials, and, in a word, all innovations.

"It seems to me that the time has come, and I think this should be included in the decision of the state committee's collegium, for the establishment of a program for these superimportant and supernew directions in the development of scientific instrument making, new materials, and components produced in limited quantities, ensuring progressive development in scientific and technical progress.

"In accordance with a Party Central Committee and Government decision, we have organized a considerable number, 21, interbranch scientific and technical complex [MNTK] in the country. This is an entirely new page in the development of our science and technology, and in the convergence of science with production on the basis of the latest production components. Now, one of these complexes is our so-called MNTK Nauchpribor [MNTK of Scientific Instruments]. I think that the role of MNTK Nauchpribor and that of many other interbranch scientific complexes in this regard will be extremely great. Therefore, possibly on the basis of these constructions and additional proposals by ministries, departments, the Academy of Sciences, and MINVUZ, we shall be able to create a program of this kind."

As video cuts back to the audience Goldayev says: "The collegium passed rapidly. The tone of the discussion was lively, instilling confidence. However the scientific workers and innovators themselves, those who were present in the hall, maintained a concerted silence. They were thinking about something. There was a microphone in front of them, they could ask any question from the collegium members. However, nobody approached the microphone." Video then cuts to Goldayev in another room speaking to a group of MINVUZ scientists about the low percentage use of MINVUZ opportunities, about economic benefits derived by enterprise from MINVUZ proposals not passing down to the innovators, and other problems. Addressing this group, I.F. Obraztsov, RSFSR MINVUZ minister, notes that M.S. Gorbachev, at the conference on scientific and technical progress and the 27th CPSU Congress, suported development of MINVUZ science, and outlines proposals for including the system of MINVUZ scientific institutions and their personnel in government plans for the development of science and technology, on a par with branch and academy scienes, particularly in providing needed resources.

Participants in the discussion also suggest inclusion of MINVUZ science in the state plan and formulation of a legal basis for MINVUZ scientific production work. After noting that the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has no legal powers to enforce other ministries or departments to cooperate with MINVUZ institutions, Glodayev says; "The fact of the matter is that today there are 1.25 million inventions on file at the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, and more than 300 discoveries which are of revolutionary significance in the sphere of our entire economic progress." He adds that, in the best case, the percentage of introduction amounts to 25 percent of the more significant works recommended annually, and very few enterprises are involved in this work. Participants conclude discussion by reiterating the desire for inclusion of RSFSR MINVUZ scientific institutions; in the state plan. Goldayev concludes by stressing that measures should be adopted rapidly insofar as time does not wait.

TRIAL RUN OF LITHUANIAN AES SET BEGINS

LD182224 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0620 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Vilnius, 18 Dec (TASS) -- A trial run of the second generating set has begun at the Ignalina AES in Lithuania (one of the Soviet Baltic republics). Its capacity is the same as that of the first set which has already been in operation for 3 years -- 1.5 million KW. These sets are the most powerful in the world.

The Lithuanian AES is situated in a forest, far away from large cities. Additional measures to ensure complete safety have been taken during the process of equipping the second reactor. Some things which are new have undergone successful tests at other USSR stations. Additional neutron absorbers make it possible, if necessary, to halt the atomic reaction literally in a matter of a few seconds.

Once the second set has been made operational, Lithuania will occupy one of the foremost places in the world as far as the per capita generation of electric power is concerned. The Kaisiadorys pumped storage station, now under construction in the center of the republic, will allow a more effective utilization of the AES and a further increase in the capacity of the Lithuanian power grid. This "power bank" is envisaged in the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development, adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. At night, when demand for electric power declines abruptly, the station will become a major consumer of this power. it will raise water from the lower to the upper basin. During the day, the water will bring powerful turbines to life by cascading back down.

CEN LIZICHEV ADDRESSES MOSCOW MILITARY AKTIV

PM171311 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 86 Second Edition p 2

[Report by Colonel V. Zhitarenko: "Act in the Spirit of the Restructuring Process"]

[Text] Order of Lenin Moscow Military District -- Progress made in restructuring party political work and the tasks of commanders, political organs, and party organizations in enhancing its influence on the combat readiness of units and subunits in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions ands the requirements of the USSR Ministry of Defense have been discussed at a meeting of the district party aktiv.

The report by Colonel General I. Repin, member of the District Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate, and the speeches by district commander Colonel General V. Arkhipov and Comrades I. Dmitriyev, T. Yerizhokov, Yu. Pakhomov, V. Kartmazov, and others stressed that party organizations have become more exacting and principled, sharper in their criticism, and more effective in their reaction to it. A firm line has been taken to ensure high qualititave indicators in military work, objectively in assessments of the state of affairs, and exemplary conduct by communists. At the same time, the restructuring process has still not affected every unit and every communist without exception, and is moving slowly. Every measure must be taken to ensure that the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is a year when the leadership and workstyle of military cadres is really reorganized and when high results in the fulfillment of standing tasks are achieved on that basis.

The party aktiv meeting was addressed by Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

I. Uretskiy, a senior CPSU Central Committee official, took part in the meeting's work.

SOKOLOV, CUBAN GENERAL HOLD 'WARM, FRIENDLY' TALK

LD151943 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Sokolov received Division General Acevedo Gonzalez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chief of the Central Political Directorate of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic, who has received in the USSR at the head of a delegation of senior political workers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba.

A warm and friendly conversation took place.

PILOT EXCEEDS F-15 ACCELERATION RECORDS

LD162352 Moscow in English to North American 2300 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Soviet pilot Viktor Pugachev has set a number of new world records. Pugachev has tested a (P-42) jet with vertical takeoff and landing. He improved the results in the speed of reaching the altitudes of 6,000 meters, 9,000 meters, and 12,000 meters set by American pilots on an F-15 plane.